The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Prop'r.

Like ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling, Governor Butler believes in a Democratic victory in the next Presidential election. The Democrats, he thinks, "have a great opportunity and can win unless they throw the chance away."

The new five cent nickel has been called in and will be no longer coined, because a few fellows have gilt them and passed them for five dollars a piece. This is a cruel government; when a fellow once in a life-time has a chance of turning five cents into five dollars, then the government steps in and interferes.

Extra precautions were taken to guard against nihilistic mischief at the coronation of the Czar. The special embassy which will represent France at the coronation of the Czar has arrived at Moscow. The windows from which a view may be had of the principal ceremony of the day of the coronation are being rented at prices ranging from 100 to 1,000 roubles each. The police require the persons hireing them to give satisfactory evidence as to their character, and will permit no one to occupy a window until proof has been furnished that they have no suspicious articles on their person. They have even forbidden the carrying of oranges into the buildings from which a view may be obtained, as they fear sham articles containing dynamite, and intended for use of bombs, may get into the houses and be used against the Czar.

Some of our exchanges in their kind feelings for J. W. Furey, think he should be appointed associate judge. We would be glad to call him Judge too.

The Lock Haven *Journal* says: In conversation with Senator Peale, Pres't of the Nittany Valley Railroad Company, whose line is being located from Mill Hall to Bellefonte via Nittany Valley, we learn some important facts. The locating of the road does not mean its immediate construction by any means. The line passes through a section of country whose character does not demand a railroad on its own account, and if built soon it will be only for a feeder to the Beech Creek, Clearfield & Southwestern railroad. There would be no manufacturing institutions of any account along the line, and the question is asked where would the stockholders receive remuneration for an investment? Practically they would receive nothing until the material interests of the county were developed and manufactories, towns and villages built along the line. The party receiving the most out of the project would be the B. C. C. & S. W. road, because all the freight would pass on to its line without its having to carry any of the expenses incident to the construction of the feeder. In a short time the mortgage on the new road would be foreclosed, and it would pass out of the hands of the original owners and become the property of another company.

Somebody says, "but look at the iron ore shipments!" That's true, but it would require four train loads of 50 cars each, or 200 cars per day to make the road pay. It will be a long time before Nittany and the Buffalo Run country will produce that amount of ore freight. The road being built from Bellefonte up to Buffalo Run to State College, although only seventeen miles long, is in a measure being constructed in the same way, although it will fare better than the line east from Bellefonte, because the ore interests are largely developed. But we predict that the Buffalo Run road will soon pass out of the hands of its projectors and become the property of the highest bidder. It looks very much as though it would be a feeder to the B. E. V. R. R., in which case the last named road would walk off with the lion's share of the profits, and that too, without any expense. In case the Buffalo Run and the Nittany Valley railroads connect and become one property, the whole to be a feeder to the Vanderbilt system at Mill Hall, where the Beech Creek, Clearfield & Southwestern railroad would be tapped, an iron viaduct 700 feet long and 58 feet high would be built across the narrow valley below Bellefonte in order to bring the two roads together.

In all events, it will be some time before the Nittany Valley railroad will be built.

From what we have learned we do not believe the road from Milton to Punxsutawny will be built over the line surveyed. The road will be too expensive to build and operate. If built it will be on another line.

Randall is in the lead for Speaker.

After all it may turn out that the west is only a big wind-bag.

Pope Leo's letter relative to Irish affairs has called in on him the ill-will of many Irishmen and also of the priesthood.

His letter to the Irish clergy caused great dissatisfaction among the Irish-American Catholics, in Baltimore, and one result was a marked falling off in the amount of the annual collection of Peter's pence made in the churches on Sunday. With the exception of a very few churches, the Peter's pence nowhere exceeded one hundred dollars. At St. John's Catholic church, in Baltimore, where a congregation of 8,000 persons worship, the contribution reached only $40. Heretofore this parish has given from $300 to $400. At St. Vincent's church, Front St., $30 was collected. The other churches frequented by Irish Catholics gave similar small sums.

Cardinal Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers, has been authorized by the Pope to call the attention of the French Government to the difficulty the Pope has in preventing the tension between the Vatican and French from becoming an open rupture, and to show it how impatiently the enemies of the republic await such a result.

There is a charge of swapping votes on important matters at Harrisburg, last week. The bill to tax crude petroleum shipped outside the state one mill a gallon was defeated in the House, the bill receiving 19 votes less than the number required to pass it. Many votes were cast in the negative in return for votes against the bill to give the Philad. Councils control of the streets through which passenger railways run. This bill was opposed by a strong lobby in the interest of the street railway companies.

One of the most heartless monopolies is the telephone monopoly, the unreasonable exactions of which are complained of in many quarters. To give an example: when we, about a year ago, interested ourselves to have a line built from Bellefonte to Centre Hall, the company in its generosity asked a subscription of $100 a mile, which was about double the actual cost. Then, in addition there must be six instruments rented here at $48 each per year, which rental alone would have been enough to pay for putting up the line. Then after putting up the line and paying double for it, and paying in addition a rental that of itself would pay for the cost of the line, all we could have would be the poor privilege of talking over it—after paying four or five times its actual cost—and the monopoly to own it all.

Finding that we would not be skinned at a rate of nearly 1000 per cent, the monopoly now agrees to give our people a line for the rental of six instruments, at $48 per year each, which still pays the cost of the line the first year, and if our people wish to continue it, will have to pay the cost of the line every year over again. Now if this is not the most unreasonable demand of any thing out we would like to know what is. The telephone is a great convenience, but such exactions are unwarranted, when the holders of the patent have already made millions out of it in the last three years.

Pity Mr. Malin, the agent, does not have authority in the regulation of charges, as we think he would come down to fair profits.

Last week Governor Pattison vetoed the bill authorizing married women and their husbands, living separate and apart under a deed of separation, to sell their separate estates free and clear of any dower rights. He says the divorce laws in Pennsylvania are already too lax, and that they should be made stringent instead of giving greater facilities for separation.

We think the Governor's reasoning has some force.

The Pennsylvania wool gatherers assembled at Pittsburg the other day and formed an organization. The Reporter imagines this organization is distinct from the wool gatherers which meet at our national and state capitals every winter.

The Reformed Classis which was in session at Centre Hall a few days ago unanimously endorsed the prohibition amendment.

An immense discovery of silver is reported twenty-three miles southwest of Prescott, in the Turkey Creek valley. The ore assays $26,000 a ton. Consul Williard, of Guaymas, advises persons not to go to the reported gold fields in Lower California.

A rich discovery of silver means new millionaires to buy their way to the Senate, and get a divorce from their first love in order to have a flash-in-the-pan flirt take her place, *a la* Tabor, *et al.*

The *Patriot* says the republican Norristown *Herald*, intent on making a little capital for its party, charges that the democratic house of representatives has neglected the interests of labor and defeated the measures before the body designed to protect and benefit the working classes. The editor of that sheet must be a cross-eyed fellow whose strabismus causes him to mistake one political party for another.

The fact is just the opposite of what is charged by that unscrupulous republican sheet. The democratic house of representatives passed the Hines employers' liability bill and the bill requiring the payment of employes fortnightly instead of monthly. These bills have both been killed by the republican senate. The workingmen of the state were peculiarly interested in the passage of these measures and they can thank the republican party for their defeat.

The coronation of the Czar took place at Moscow, on Sunday last.

The Czar left Petroffsky Palace at noon and reached the Kremlin at 1:35 o'clock, on 22. There was a slight fall of rain during the march of the procession, but otherwise the affair was a complete success. The enthusiasm of the people along the route was unbounded.

The signal for starting the procession was the firing of artillery and the ringing of bells in the Cathedral of the Assumption. On the Emperor mounting, other salutes were fired. The order of procession was as follows: Chief officer of police and twelve gendarmes; private escort of the Emperor; first squadron of Cossacks of the Guard and one squadron of dragoons; mounted Asiatic deputations; representatives of the nobility; court servants, couriers and huntsmen; masters of ceremonies in a carriage drawn by six horses and followed by a large number of court officials and suites of foreign princes; members of the Council of the Empire; Grand Marshal of the Court; squadron of the Chavalier Guards; the Emperor on horseback, followed by Count Alexander Adelerberg, Minister of War and aid-de-camp to the General; the Czarawitch and Grand Dukes George, Michael, Alexis, Paul and Constantine.

After all the male members of the Imperial family, who were on horseback, came the Empress accompanied by the Grand Duchess Xenia Alexandrovna, in a state carriage drawn by eight horses, a groom leading each horse, equerries on either side of the carriage, mounted pages and grooms following. Then came state carriages, the first containing the Grand Duchesses Marie Paulovna and Alexandra Josephovna; the second Grand Duchesses Olga, Feodorona and Marie Alexandrovna and the Duchess of Edinburg; the third the Grand Duchess Vera Constantinovna, Duchess of Wurtemburg, Grand Duchess of Wurtemburg and Grand Duchess of Catherine Michailovna; and the fourth, the Princess Marie of Baden, Princess Eugenie of Oldenburg, and Grand Duchess Helen of Mecklenburg Strelitz; a squadron of the Cuirassier Regiment of the Guard, ladies of honor in carriages, and a squadron of Lancers of the Guard.

The Mayor and deputations of tradesmen joined the procession at the old triumphan arch. Marshals of nobility of Warsaw and several other districts did homage to the Emperor at Tverskaia Place.

The civil Governor of Moscow, judges and other city officers received the Emperor at the Gate of the Resurrection, where his Imperial Majesty and Grand Dukes and Empress alighted and knelt in prayer before a picture of the Virgin. The Archbishop of Warsaw received their Majesties at the steps of the Cathedral of the Assumption with a cross and holy water. At this point the cheering of the people was perfectly deafening. The procession then entered the Kremlin.

The Emperor wore the uniform of a General, and was mounted on a splendid charger. He rode a little in advance of four Generals who were directly attending him. He maintained a calm demeanor, although he often smiled graciously in repose to the wild enthusiasm which greeted him at every point.

Cheer upon cheer followed each other incessantly from the densely packed multitude on the streets, and from thousands of people in the balconies and windows. The Empress was greeted with every mark of enthusiasm and loyalty.

The Virginia elections have gone in favor of the Democrats. Mahoneism is on its last legs.

AS WHEN SHE WAS YOUNG.

"I have used Parker's Hair Balsam and like it better than any similar preparation I know of," writes Mrs. Ellen Perry, wife of Rev. P. Perry, of Coldbrook Springs, Mass. "My hair was almost entirely gray, but a dollar bottle of the Balsam has restored the softness, and the brown color it had when I was young—not a single gray hair left. Since I began applying the Balsam my hair stopped falling out, and I find that it is perfectly harmless and agreeable dressing." june

FROM ILLINOIS.

ROCK CITY, Ill., May 3.

ED. REPORTER:—In your issue of the 19th ult. we gave the readers of your valuable paper a few rambling notes on what we knew about the great State of Illinois, and now with your permission, we shall continue, but will confine ourselves to this (Stephenson) county which owes in a large measure its present state of high development to the hundreds of emigrants who came here at an early day from Pennsylvania and particularly to those who came from Centre county.

This county, as many of your readers know, is in the northern tier, it being the second county from the Mississippi, and comprising an area of nearly 600 square miles. The population of the county is something like 30,000, Freeport being the county seat and containing about 10,000 inhabitants. Other towns and villages in the county in order of size are Lena, Davis, Orangeville, Cedarville, Dakota, Rock City, Winslow, Ridott, Rock Grove, etc. We have four newspapers—Freeport *Bulletin, Journal and Republican, Anzeiger* and Lena *Star*. The first two issue dailies and weeklies, and each enjoys a large circulation. Our public buildings are a mammoth court house that cost $125,000; a jail that is unsurpassed in this section of the state, and a commodious and well arranged poor house, large enough to accommodate all the poor of the county.

During a recent vacation of four weeks we had the pleasure of making a tour through the county in the interests of the Freeport *Bulletin*, which brought us in contact with hundreds of people, many of whom are from Centre county. The names of a few of these we shall mention, together with a few other notes that may prove of interest. At Davis, the first place we struck, Prof. David Brown, son of Henry Brown, of Hublersburg, is principal of the public school, with R. J. Stiver, of Potters Mills, as teacher of the grammar department. There are four departments in this school with as many teachers, Mr. Brown having charge of the high school. At Rock Grove we found the public school in charge of the indomitable Ed. Weirick, who for many years taught in Centre and was known to the teachers as the indefatigable roll-clerk at the county institutes. Mr. Weirick has been at Rock Grove two years and is doing well. At this place are also Samuel and Solomon Fisher, from Millheim, both being real estate owners; and David Zimmerman, Jeremiah Swartz, James Beck, Levi Candy, Isaiah Corl, Philip Krise, Alf. Krape, Wm. Fulton, Fred. Mogle, George Long, Peter Emerick's heirs and Harrison Clevenstine, all from Hublersburg, are doing well in their several vocations. At Dakota we met Jacob Swartz, grain dealer; his brother Benjamin, an extensive farmer, and Wm. Askey, druggist, and many others from Centre. Rev. Frank Wetzel, of Bellefonte, is President of the "College of Northern Illinois," a new German Reformed institute which he succeeded in establishing last summer. The reverend gentleman had been pastor of the Dakota charge, but soon resigned his pastorate and set about collecting money for a college edifice which he has now almost completed, the cost being in the neighborhood of $6,000. Henry Wetzel, brother of Frank Wetzel, will be the first and only graduate this year, while Lewis Schaffer, of Zion, is a worthy Freshman. At Oneco Fred. Nihart, of Jacksonville, is the worthy post master; James Fregate, of Unionville, is the shining pedagogic light, and Samuel Runkle, brother of the big-hearted James Runkle, in the Loop, is one of the sturdy farmers. We arrived in Orangeville on the morning of election day and spent a few hours very pleasantly. Jas. Musser, who was brought up at the old hotel stand at Penn Hall, is the principal merchant and does a business amounting to about $100,000 a year. Michael Swartz, brother of Dr. Swartz, of Bellefonte, and of Sam'l Swartz of Tussyville, is also a merchant in the village, and does a business almost as extensive as that of Mr. Musser. Here we met Hugh Runkle, brother of James Runkle, of the Loop, and John P., of Centre Hill. Mr. Runkle was a candidate for some township office, consequently he smiled most voluminously. By the way, as we shook him by the hand, we were reminded of the allwise [?] Looper who started west some years ago and asked the ticket agent at Lewistown for a ticket to Hugh Runkle's. Dr. Fishburn, of Bellefonte, John and James Young, sons of David Young, of the Loop, and hosts of others from our native county live here. At Ridott we found among others the venerable Samuel Moyer, brother of the renowned Solomon Moyer, (deceased), the musician, and the two Dr. Leitzells, of Spring Mills, who had arrived the week previous and were at that early date most pleasantly situated. In Lena we found Alex. Shannon, formerly from Centre Hall, who is doing well in the life insurance business; George Breon and Philip Musser, both of Bellefonte, and prominent merchants; Dr. W. B. Stiver, of Potters Mills, who enjoys a large practice; A. A. Krape, our county superintendent of schools, who emigrated from Brushvalley, I think at an early day, and his better-half known in her maiden days as Lucy Wasser who, with her mother, kept the toll-gate east of Penn Hall. In Freeport Joseph and William Emmert, formerly of Potters Mills, are prominent—the former a druggist, the latter an inventor and speculator; the Hon. James J. Neff, is one of the most noted lawyers, and his brother John, is in the banking business—both are sons of Joseph Neff, of Centre Hill. But right here we must close. Yours truly,

P. O. S.

—We heard a railroad boss explain the other day why there were so many railroads contemplated in this part of the state—it is to secure the trade of carrying passengers to and from the Philad. Branch, where they throng by thousands for cheep clothing, and besides one railroad, even with a double track, has not the capacity to supply the store with goods to accommodate so many customers.

ANOTHER CYCLONE

St Louis, May 24—A cyclone swept through Howell county last Friday and Saturday causing great loss of property. Every house in the town of Moody was blown down and several persons were badly injured. Great damage was also done by a tornado in Mares county. A horse was picked up and carried a quarter of a mile. A turtle eleven inches in diameter was scooped out of the creek by the wind and dropped in Vienna, three miles distant. Several persons were severly injured. In Millen county the storm was also very severe. As far as heard from a dozen farms in the neigborhood of Iberia were ruined and a school house torn to piece.

Judge Sharswood died at Philadelphia on Monday morning.

The coronation of the Czar took place on Sunday without any thing to mar the ceremonies.

Mrs Kate E. Sherwood, 1348 Marlborough Street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: I used Brown's Iron Bitters for weakness and highly recommend it.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.—The venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, Brokers, etc., in Centre County, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned Appraiser of Mercantile and other License Tax for the year 1883, as follows, to wit:

	Business.	Class.	Tax.
Aaronsburg.			
M M Musser, Merchant		13	10 75
Philip Bros. do		13	10 75
Feidler & Runkle do		13	10 75
Thos. Yearick, Druggist		14	7 75
Bellefonte.			
V J Bauer & Co, Grocer		13	10 75
Jos. Cedars, Confectioner		14	7 75
D M Wagner, Merchant		11	15 75
Cyrus Strickland, Grocer		14	7 75
E Brown, Jr. & Co, do		13	10 75
Bunnel & Akens, Musical Inst		14	7 75
James O'Brain, Pools			40 75
M. Levi & Co, Clothing		12	13 25
Goldsmith Bros., Merchants		8	30 75
S & A Loeb, Merchants		9	25 75
Joseph Bros, do		9	25 75
John Brachbill, Furniture		13	10 75
Harpel Bros, Merchants		10	20 75
George Blackford, Tobacco		14	7 75
John Meese, Grocer		14	7 75
S Lewins & Co, Clothing		13	10 75
J H Sands, Confectioner		14	7 75
John Harris, Drugs		14	7 75
John Harris, Patent Medicine		2	30 75
Lyon & Co, Merchants		9	25 75
G W Downing, Billiards			50 75
C U Hoffer & Co, Merchants		13	10 75
H Y Stitzer, Stationery		14	7 75
E. Grahams Son, Boots and Shoes		14	7 75
F P Blair, Jewelry		14	7 75
John D Sourbeck, Confectioner		14	7 75
Doll & Mingle, Boots and Shoes		14	7 75
James Harris & Co, Hardware		10	20 75
J. Zeller & Son, Drugs		13	10 75
do Patent Medicine		2	30 75
Montgomery & Co, Mer. Tailors		14	7 75
H K Hicks, Hardware		9	25 75
H C Weaver, Tobacco		14	7 75
J C Miller & Co, Stationery		14	7 75
George E Lewis, Grocer		12	13 25
Valentines Stores, Lim., Mer		6	50 75
Wilson, McFarlain & Co, Hardware		19	20 75
W H Wilkinson, Sample Agent		13	10 75
F C Richards, Jewelry		14	7 75
F P Keichline, Tobacco		14	7 75
do Pool Table			30 75
A J Crouse, Tobacco		14	7 75
W R Teller, Pools			40 75
F P Green, Druggist		13	10 75
do Patent Medicines		2	30 75
Sechler & Co, Grocer		11	15 75
B F Barnes, Pool Table			30 75
Gordon & Landis, Implements		14	7 75
Berwin, White & Co, Coal		13	10 75
L Brown, Grain and Coal		11	15 75
Spangler & Co, Furniture		14	7 75
Harry Teats & Co, Grocers		14	7 75
John Anderson, Bottler			50 75
Alexander & Co, Coal and Grain		11	15 75
C Smith Confectioner		14	7 75
W T Twitmeyer, Stoves		14	7 75
J Powers & Son, Boots and Shoes		14	7 75
D Garman & Son, Dry Goods		14	7 75
Isaac Guggenheimer, Clothing		11	15 75
Mrs. L Hass, Brewer		8	25 75
Singer M'f'g Co, Sewing Machines		14	7 75
C G McMillen, Pool Table			30 75
M A Kirk, Drugs		14	7 75
do Patent Medicine		4	5 75
Fred Beezer, Distiller		8	25 75
Wm. Brown, Bottler			50 75
Benore.			
J I Thompson & Co. Merchants		12	13 25
J B Mattern, Merchant		12	13 25
J B Mattern, do		14	7 75
Blanchard.			
J A Quigley, Merchant		13	10 75
H W Hoover, do		13	10 75
J I Kunes do		13	10 75
A E Graham, Pool Table			30 75
Boalsburg.			
Thos. F Riley, Grocer		14	7 75
S H Stover, Merchant		14	7 75
G B Jack, do		14	7 75
J N Dinges, Dry Goods and Drugs		14	7 75
do Patent Medicines		4	5 75
Centre Hall.			
Clevan Dinges, Merchant		12	13 25
Wm. Wolf & Son do		12	13 25
J D Murray, Drugs		14	7 75
do Patent Medicines		4	5 75
J O Deininger, Hardware		14	7 75
W A Boal, Agent Merchant		14	7 75
Centre Hill.			
H J Barnes, Merchant		14	7 75
M Strohm, do		13	10 75
Coburn.			
Samuel Grenninger, Merchant		14	7 75
P H Stover, Grain and Coal		12	13 25
I J Grenoble, do do		8	25 75
Geo. Stover, Distiller		10	20 75
R F Vonada, Grocer		14	7 75
Fleming.			
A J & T E Griest, Merchants		11	15 75
do do Drugs			5 75
B F Leathers, Merchant		12	13 25
Union Co-operative Association, Limited, Merchants		14	7 75
J L Sommerville, Drugs		14	7 75
Fowler.			
S S Miles, Merchant		14	7 75
Guyer.			
C W Keith, Merchant		14	7 75
Houserville.			
L M Houser & Co, Merchants		14	7 75
Howard.			
B Lauth, Merchant		9	25 75
Lucas & Bro., Mer. and Coal Dealer		11	15 75
H A Moore, Drugs		14	5 75
do Patent Medicines		4	7 75
N L Shenck, Merchant		14	7 75
S F Kline do		14	7 75
Robert Cook do		14	7 75
John W Cook do		14	7 75
J B Antes do		14	7 75
B Weber & Co, Mer. and coal dealers		11	15 75
Anson Schenck, Hardware		14	7 75
Hublersburg.			
Henry Brown, Merchant		13	10 75
S H Goodhart, do		13	10 75
Julian Furnace.			
J C Hoover, Merchant		14	7 75
D Irvin, do		14	7 75
Phoenix Plaining Mill Co, Mer		14	7 75
J Parsons, Grocer		14	7 75
Lemont.			
J B Wasson, Merchant		14	7 75
Wm. Thompson, Jr., & Co, Mer		12	13 25
D F Taylor, Drugs		14	5 75
do Patent Medicines		4	7 75
Linden Hall.			
D Hess, Merchant		13	10 75
Loveville.			
Rhodes & Smith, Merchants		13	10 75
Madisonburg.			
A Ocker, Merchant		13	10 75
Martha Furnace.			
J I Thompson, Merchant		14	7 75
J F Williams do		14	7 75
Milesburg.			
A T Boggs, Grocer		14	7 75
W B Miles & Son, Merchants		13	10 75
C H Else & Bro, Drugs		14	7 75
do Patent Medicines		4	5 75
A W Rishel & Co, Merchants		14	7 75
John Hibler, Merchant		14	7 75
E H Carr, Coal dealer		14	7 75
M'Coy & Linn, Merchants		11	15 75
Wm. Lucas do		14	7 75
A C Iddings & Co, Limited, Mer		12	13 25
Mrs. S Lucas & Son, Merchants		14	7 75
Howe Mfg Co, Sewing Machines		14	7 75
Millheim.			
H H Tomlinson, Merchant		12	13 25
Jacob Eisenhuth, Drugs and Grocer		14	7 75
J W Snook, Merchant		13	10 75
Musser & Smith, Hardware		13	10 75
Jerome Speigelmeyer, Merchant		13	10 75
E C Campbell & Son do		14	7 75
J W Stam, Merchant		14	7 75
J A Pensyl, Pools & Billiards			40 75
Moshannon.			
A M McClain, Merchant		14	7 75
Nittany.			
Mrs. M E Holmes, Merchant		13	10 75
Penn Hall.			
J B Fisher, Merchant		12	13 25
Philipsburg.			
Matley & Shelow, Tobacco & Con		14	7 75
C Munson & Son, Merchants		8	30 75
Kessler & Huffinger, do		8	30 75
W D A Naugel, Jewelry		14	7 75
J F Barber, Hardware		13	10 75
W H McCausland, Jewelry		14	7 75
Gray, Wolf & Co, Merchants		6	50 75
R F Mull, Drugs		14	7 75
do Patent Medicine		3	10 75
E M McKinney, Drugs		14	7 75
do Patent Medicines		2	30 75
G Parker, (Ex) Stationery		14	7 75
W E Burchfield, Grocer		14	7 75
A W Harper, do		14	7 75
E M Tonner, Furniture		14	7 75
L J & K Switzer, Stationery		13	10 75
J Lytle & Co, Grocers		12	13 25
S Sprankle & Son, Merchants		13	10 74
Crissman & Nice, Drugs		14	7 75
do do Patent Medicines		13	10 75
F Meyers, Clothing		13	10 75
W N Ake, Grocer and Confectionery		14	7 75
J Russ, Green Grocer		14	7 75
Strouse & Lehman, Mer		10	20 75
G W Howorth, Confectioner		14	7 75
E F & W A Blowers & Co, Grocers		14	7 75
W H Derland, Tobacco & Confr		14	7 75
Silas Reese, Grocer		12	13 25
R Arisman, do		14	7 75
John Peightal, Furniture		14	7 75
A A Ryan, Grocer		14	7 75
J Sankey, Boots and Shoes		14	7 74
B B Kreamer, Pool and Billiards			50 75
G Lyon & Co, Merchants		8	40 75
M E George, Drugs		14	7 75
do do Patent Medicines		4	5 75
C G Herlinger, Clothing		11	15 75
J M Hall & Co, Hardware		10	25 75
H O Hoffer, Pools and Billiards			50 75
do Tobacco		14	7 75
Alfred Jones, Hardware		11	15 75
J N Koonover, Boots and Shoes		14	7 75
Stewart & Johnson, Furniture & Grocer		11	15 25
Stevens, Brinton & Co, Merchants		11	15 25
Williamsport Oil Co, Wholesale		12	13 25
A R Feistel, Jeweler		14	7 75
D S Smith & Co, Grocer		14	7 75
John Nuttall & Co, Merchants		11	15 75
E A Davis & Son, Jewelry		14	7 75
J H Boring, Mus. Instruments		14	7 75
Pine Glen.			
G R Boak, Merchant		13	10
Pine Grove Mills.			
J C Sample & Co, Merchants		12	13 25
Wm. D Snyder, do		13	10 75
D M Weaver, Grocer		14	7 75
Pleasant Gap.			
W H Noll, Jr., & Bro, Merchants		14	7 75
R P Barnes, Merchant		14	7 75
J F Mann, do		14	7 75
H Eckenroth (estate) Merchant		14	7 75
G Haag, Distiller		8	25 75
Port Matilda.			
Chaney & Thompson, Merchants		13	10 75
S S Miles & Co, Merchants		13	10 75
A W Reese, do		13	10 75
Potters Mills.			
Thompson & Smith, Merchants		14	7 75
S Strong, Merchant		14	7 75
Rebersburg.			
Gramley Bros., Merchants		13	10 75
J R Brumgart, do		13	10 75
Rock Springs.			
A G Ewing, Merchant		13	10 75
J C Goheen, do		14	7 75
do do		13	10 75
Roland.			
Curtin & Co, Merchants		11	15 75
Sandy Ridge.			
W R Miller, Merchant		9	25 75
W J Jackson, do		10	20 75
Snow Shoe.			
G R Boak & Co, Merchants		9	25 75
Sommerville & Co, do		11	15 75
J S Ewing, Drugs		14	7 75
do Patent Medicines		4	5 75
W H Wood, Jewelry		14	7 75
Herbert Williams, Grocer		14	7 75
Samuel Boyer, Confectionery		14	7 75
Joseph Thompson, Grocer		14	7 75
Wm. Graur & Co, Merchants		9	25 75
do do Pat. Medicines		4	5 75
Spring Mills.			
G R Speigelmeyer & Co, Merch'ts		13	10 75
Whitmer & Co, Merchants		12	13 25
G A Runk, Grain & Coal		13	10 75
J D Long, Merchant, Grain & Coal		12	13 25
I J Grenobie, do do do		11	15 75
John A Grenoble, Hardware		14	7 75
State College.			
J & J Stewart, Merchants		12	13 25
Stormstown.			
R J P Gray, Merchant		11	15 75
J H Griffin, Grocer		14	7 75
Juniata Mining Co, Limited, Mer		13	10 75
Tusseyville.			
S M Swartz, Merchant		13	10 75
Walker.			
Mrs. S E Miller, Merchant		14	7 75
H Yearick & Son, Merchants		14	7 75
Wolf's Store.			
J S Emerick, Merchant		14	7 75
Woodward.			
Wolf & Hosterman, Merchants		13	10 75
N W Eby & Co, Distillers		8	25 75
Zion.			
D Soby, Merchant		14	7 75
S F Dorman, Merchant		14	7 75

Take notice all who are concerned in the above Appraisement that an appeal will be held in the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., when and where you may attend if you think proper.

TAVERN LICENSES.

John Ramsdale, Philipsburg		5	50 75
James Passmore	do	5	50 75
S B Row	do	5	50 75
John A McOmber	do	5	50 75
Bernard Coyle	do	5	50 75
John Sheham	do	5	50 75
C A Faulkner, Philipsburg (wholesale)		12	30 75
F H Lehman, Bellefonte		5	50 75
W R Teller	do	5	50 75
Daniel Garman	do	5	50 75
C G McMillen	do	5	50 75
E Brown	do	5	50 75
Howard & M'Gowan	do	5	50 75
John Odenkirk, Potter twp		5	50 75
Samuel T Frain, Millheim		5	50 75
Henry Robb, Walker twp		5	50 75
D J Moyer, Centre Hall		5	50 75
D H Ruhl, Potter twp		5	50 75
George Miller, Spring Mills		5	50 75
John H Bibby, do	do	5	50 75
Joseph Kleckner, Coburn		5	50 75
Jeffrey Hayes, Rush twp		5	50 75
E A Nolan, Snowshoe		5	50 75
Harvey Witherite	do	5	50 75
John G Uzzel	do	5	50 75
John J Delaney	do	5	50 75
T F Moyer, Madisonburg		5	50 75
H G Shafer, Aaronsburg		5	50 75
A Kohlbrecker, Milesburg		5	50 75
Gotlieb Haag, Spring twp		5	50 75
Jas A Livingstone, Ferguson twp		5	50 75
Jonas Stetler, Worth twp		5	50 75
W S Musser, Millheim		5	50 75
Jacob Cook, Howard		5	50 75

SALOON LICENSE.

Fred R Rollins, Bellefonte		5	50 75

EATING HOUSES.

John Anderson, Bellefonte			20 75
Fred Smith	do		20 75
Samuel Boyer, Snowshoe			20 75
Martin Haley	do		20 75

I hereby certify that the above list of Taverns, Saloons and Wholesale Licenses of Centre County is correct. L. B. FRANK, Appraiser.

4tmay10

Sanitary.

HINTS FOR HEALTH.—Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Professor of Physica Training in Harvard College, who probably knows as much about the effects of physical exercise as any man living, and who has charge of the Harvard gymnasium, which is undoubtedly the most perfect in the world, says that all professional men should know the importance of sitting at a desk properly. The position should be erect, to allow the lungs and other organs a fair chance to do their work. It is well occasionally to rise and swink back the arms and shoulders. Walking is excellent exercise when brisk and spirited, but when slow he regards it as of little worth. Riding in a carriage is of special advantage when the mind and body are weary. Riding in the saddle is valuable in aiding circulation, but it sends the blood to the brain, and so may cause headache. Swimming is one the finest exercises in the whole range. Rowing is of great great use to cure a sluggish circulation or to relieve a morbid or torpid condition. Boxing is the best means of obtaining command of the body and temper. The bicycle brings into special activity the muscles of the thighs, and otherwise affords good exercise, but unless care is taken its use will make one round-shouldered.

THE MORTALITY REFERABLE TO ALCOHOL.—A committee appointed by the Harveian Society of London to inquire into the mortality referable to alcohol have made their report, which is published in the *British Medical Journal*, Jan. 20th, 1883, and from which we take the following: "We find, therefore, upon the whole, reason to think that, in the metropolis, the mortality among any considerable group of intemperate persons will differ from that generally prevailing among adults in the following important particulars, viz., a four-fold increase in the deaths from diseases of the liver and shylopoietic viscera; a two-fold increase in the deaths from diseases of the kidney; a decrease of half as much again in those from heart-disease; a marked increase in those from pneumonia and pleurisy; a considerable increase and an earlier occurrence of those from disease of the central nervous system; a marked decrease in those from bronchitis, asthma, emphysema, and congestion of lungs; a decrease nearly as great in those from phthisic, and a later occurrence, or at least termination, of the disease; a very large decrease in those from old age, with an increase in those referred to atrophy debility, etc., and the addition of a condesirable group referred in general terms to alcoholish or chronic alcoholism, or resulting from accidents."

THE TREATMENT OF DELIRIUM TREMENS.—Death, no doubt, in delirium tremens arises from want of sleep, but the want of sleep arises from the want of nourishment. So says Dr. F. P. Atkinson, in *The Practitioner*, January, 1883. He recommends half a tin of Brand's iquid essence of beef and half a pint of milk to be taken alternately every two hours, and all stimulants to be cut off. Twenty-five grains of chloral with thirty minims of compound tincture of cardamom in an ounce of water, every four hours, after the beef tea, will be useful. By this treatment, the patient is generally free from delusions in thirty-six hours; but good strong liquid food should be taken less frequently for some days. When there have been from ten to twelve hours more or less continuous sleep, then it is advisable to give up the chloral, and give thirty minims of the compound tincture of gentian with five minims of the tincture of nux vomica three times a day for about three days. This restores the tone of the nervous system and stomach, and creates an appetite. A little tincture of enonymin may next be substituted for the nux vomica, and some Carlsbad salt may be given in the morning when required.

Tobacco Culture.

Hints Regarding Domestic Havanna.

The Baldwinsville (N. Y.) *Gazette* gives this advice to planters in that section, and it will be found valuable to all who wish to raise a good Cigar Leaf: The way to accomplish the result suggested is to procure genuine Havana Seed, from the island of Cuba, of known merits, from the celebrated Vuelta de Abajo district, located west of Havana. This famous belt produces, it is said, the finest Leaf in the world. From this rich region came the Haynes' Havana Seed originally. Let the growers get their Havana Seed from this section named, through proper and trustworthy sources, and commence the *modus operandi* of hybridizing and cultivating the plants by sowing the opproved Cuba Seed. The process of hybridizing may reasonably be commenced the first year of the growth of the plants by placing some other desirable Domestic Havana plants beside the Cuba plants.

When both are in full bloom, force the pollen from the blossoms of one set of plants on to those of the other variety, and repeat this frequently for a short time until you are satisfied the work has been well done. Let them then go to seed. Save the seed from these plants—the genuine Havana ones—and sow it the second year, and the third or fourth year, if need be, until the plants thus produced are satisfactory.

When the tobacco is as near perfection as you can, seemingly, grow it, save a large quantity of sound seed from the best plants for use for a series of years, and in this way you will perpetuate the growth of a desirable variety of Havana Seed Tobacco, of almost inestimable value. The grower can, if he shall choose to do so, raise adistinctively genuine Havana Tobacco Leaf, without attempting hybridization, and thus keep up the identity and character of the Vuelta de Abajo variety.

It is a fact we have got to constantly bear in mind that if we succeed in growing fine Domestic Havana Tobacco in this country we have got to preserve the identity of the Cuba characteristics of the plants we grow; we have got to preserve the gloss of the leaves; we have got to grow plants infused with as much oil, or the aromatic principle, nicotine, as possible to render the tobacco of value; we have got to grow the tobacco of the right size and preserve the fine texture of the leaves and the aroma of the plants peculiar to Havana Tobacco; and in a word, grow essentially a Cuba or Havana Leaf fairly and legitimately domesticated and acclimated to our climate. It is necessary, too, for us to strive hard to prevent our Domestic Havana Leaf from running into Seed Leaf Tobacco—we must not allow the plants to become "seedy," as the expression goes. We should avoid sowing seed that will produce instead of genuine Domestic Havana plants, those to all intents and purposes similar to Seed Leaf Tobacco. Our object should be to produce an acceptable leaf—Tobacco that will suit the manufacturers, who now want glossy, dark goods, a strong leaf, fine and beautiful; for cigars are sold now-a-days more on account of the appearance of the wrappers around them than through their qualities otherwise; or, in other words, the cigar that meets the approval of the eye sells well.

Healthy Plants.

Set good healthy plants, and in two to four days cultivate deeply, once in a row without disturbing the ridge, cultivate again after the first rain. When the plants are well rooted, loosen the soil lightly around the plants to break the crust and destroy the weeds. Keep the soil loose between the rows, and when the plants are about 1½ feet high, use a horse-hoe that will place the fine soil upon the side and edge of the ridge. A simple attachment made with two barrel staves in the shape of a V placed underneath a common cultivator will answer the purpose. Very little hand hoeing is necessary. In about one week place more soil around the plant to keep erect. This variety of tobacco is very liable to tip over before it is topped, and when it does it should be set up at once; the sooner it is done the less the damage. It should be topped so low that the top leaves will be about as large as any upon the plant when all are ripe. I am aware that a wide difference of opinion exists as to how much it pays to sucker tobacco, but it should be suckered once about half way down, and again clean, for the simple reason that the sucker suck the juices absolutely necessary to perfect the leaves, hence the name suckers. A perfect crop cannot be obtained unless the suckers are removed, besides it is less liable to pole sweat and damage from fat stems and tearing. Tobacco should not be cut until thoroughly ripe. The practice of cutting a little green to obtain a darker color is wrong; it should be fully matured, and if allowed to stand a few days after it is suckered clean, more weight and better quality is obtained. Havana seed usually requires four weeks or more to ripen after topping, and it cures better if hung with twine than upon lath; the slower and darker it can be cured the better. Tobacco should be taken down only when just in the right condition. When stripped the butts should be kept even and the leaves tied with two strings in neat bundles of from ten to fifteen pounds each.—*New England Homestead.*

Belgium.

BRUSSELS.—M. Philippart, the Belgian financier, who was recently extradited from France on a charge of forgery, has written a letter to the public prosecutor, in which he declares that if he is kept in prison beyond the present week all the companies of which he has the direction will be ruined.

Governor McDaniel, of Georgia, was installed. In his inaugural address he called upon the people of the State "to sustain him by a healthy public sentiment in maintaining the credit of the state and the enforcement of all good laws."

For the Young.

DON'T TALK LOUDLY.—Nothing marks a true lady or gentleman more surely than a low voice, and a man can have it as well as a woman. A loud voice arises either from extreme carelessness or low breeding. No one likes to walk beside a person in the street who talks in a loud voice. The rule applies to girls and boys. Play is one thing and conversation another, though the former need not be boisterous. Children may have good lungs and use them in cheering at the proper time; but when they talk, a low, distinct voice marks one who has been accustomed to good society and possessed of innate refinement.

ONLY A LITTLE WHILE AGO.—Our youthful readers can scarcely form an idea of the world as their grandfathers saw it, in the days when John Quincy Adams was president.

Boys who went to boarding school thirty miles from home had a stage ride of five or six hours to endure or enjoy—according to the weather—for boys were apt to perch on the outside seats. In muddy seasons, the five or six hours would stretch out to ten, with a possible alleviation of a dinner at the Half-way House.

If they were homesick, or wanted a box of good things for solace, they paused before writing a letter to reflect that their "Honored Parents" would have to pay twenty-five cents postage on the epistle. Now, honored parents who paid so much for a letter expected it to contain a good deal of matter, correctly spelled, on a large and clean sheet of paper.

Envelopes were not then used, because they would have made the letters "double," which doubled the postage. Each and every enclosure was charged one rate. Thus, a letter in an envelope enclosing a dollar bill would have cost seventy-five cents postage.

Hence, very large sheets of letter paper were used, especially by affectionate mothers when writing to their sons at school. Often, when the tender soul had filled four immense pages with family news and good advice to "my dearest son," she would still have something more to say, and then she would cross her writing to save an extra postage. This crossing was a sore trial to impatient youth, who did not in those days, read any writing with perfect facility.

It was a high art then to fold a letter nicely. Years elapsed before a boy could tuck in the outside lap without any bulge at the ends, and make a neat, compact, well shaped packet. Some clumsy-fingered fellows never could get the knack of it. To all such the envelope was indeed a precious boon.

It was considered a frightful vulgarity sixty years ago to seal a letter with anything but seeling-wax. This was a very awkward article in a southern or East India mail bag, as at a high temperature it melted and stuck the letters together. The operation of sealing, too, was one that baffled the school boy and often burned his fingers. It had to be done, however, even after the postoffice chiefs had given public notice of the inconvenience to which it subjected them. It was only the envelope that ended the wax nuisance.

Everything was more difficult then than now. In 1824, the daily stage for the city of Washington left New York at three in the morning, and a man went round the town to call up the passengers; so that when the stage come for them, it might not be kept waiting *very* long. If all went well, the passengers reached Washington the next morning soon after sunrise.

Those were the times when college students were fined ten dollars for going to the theatre, and it was reckoned unbecoming in a clergyman to have a copy of Shakespeare in his house.

At that remote period, before the Erie canal was finished, what was the largest inland town of the United States? It was Lancaster, in Pennsylvania, with a population of something ess s than four thousand!

WHAT KITTY THOUGHT.—Little Kitty, who is only six years old, and has been allowed to form her own conclusions about most things, seemed, as she sat, solemnly dandling her doll, to think so much, that we bethought ourselves to discover what her opinion of things in general might be.

Having done so, we founud some o them rather alarming; but, on the whole, they are amusing enough to be worth jotting down.

The earth, Kitty thinks, is flat, like a plate, and the sky is a blue bowl turned over it, with stars cut out in gold paper.

It has, she believes, one mountain called Snowdon—we live in a very pretty cottage at the foot of this splendid eminence, and Kitty has twice accompanied me (her only sister) for a walk on a summer's day along its towering sides. This mountain Kitty imagines was made for her to go up and look off. The ocean is for Kitty's boat to sail on, and the lions and tigers were sent to Africa, instead of to the United Kington, so they shouldn't hurt Kitty; but the elefump was let to stay in the circus, because he wouldn't bite her if she gave him ginger snaps. The village chimney sweep is black, because he played with matches when he was a little boy, and got all burnt.

The cave in the woods at granpa's is where bad people go when they die, and "Bogey" lives, and looks like the billgoat. The sun gets tired when it is seven o'clock, and goes to bed, and then he angels put out the moon to light the world with, and good dead people go to the sky in fire balloons.

If you are really sick the doctor can always cure you with a powder. The one too dreadful thing is to cut your fin ger, because as people are hollow like bladders, and filled up with blood, "it might all run out" if there was a hole anywhere not "tied up with a rag" at once.

God made Kitty and all the people, and the clock, but not snakes and mad bulls. They grew so.

In the night when she wakes up in her crib, the clock talks to her and tells her stories. Mamma found the new baby in the duck's nest and it is so "creasy" because the old duck sat on it a week before she knew it wasn't a little duck.

Good people, like grandpa, live to be five thousand years old, and are always rich. Bad people get drowned. If anyone tells a lie, "a lightning comes over the mountain and strikes him."

If a little girl steals preserves out of a pantry an angel would peep down chimney, and say "Boo!" But when the cat steals milk the angels don't mind, because she never went to Sunday school to learn better.

Kitty saw a little heathen, and she gave him a penny. He sat on the organ-man's organ, and had a string tied to him.

Most troubles can be cured with kisses At night when people are sleep, an old giant walks about the house and looks in at the top windows. All day he lives in the church steeple. Kitty is not afraid of him, for he only comes after bad children. She remembers that she used to fly once. She flew up to the sky. Nothing can convince her to the contrary.

Fashions.

Vests are much worn.

Sleeves remain of the close coat shape.

Lower or foundation skirts remain very narrow.

Inch-wide velvet ribbon is the favorite for trimming.

A new woolen stuff for dresses is called beigette.

Dresses of last year can be easily altered into the new styles.

Cashmeres and silks are again trimmed with velvet ribbons.

Soutache braid will be much used in palms and in parrallel materials.

Most of the important costumes show combinations of two materials.

Velvet ribbon will be used in great quantities on box-pleated skirts.

The new goods show plain grounds, blocks, checks, small broken plaids, etc.

Velvet is very popular for the small accessories of a costume, such as collar, cuffs, etc.

Some new dresses are made entirely of woolen stuff or of light twilled camel's-hair.

Handsome French dresses are trimmed with braid of palm leaves ten or twelve inches long.

Buttons are small and inconspicuous, and are no longer used for show, but simply for service.

Ottoman velvet, very thickly ribbed, is the newest fabric for combining with cloth and cashmere.

Overskirts are voluminous in breadth, but there is a tendency to shorten draperies, both in front and back.

Plain fabrics for the waist and drapery with the figured goods for the lower skirt, is the rule for imported spring and summer suits.

Palm leaves have come into vogue again, and promise to supersede wheels and frogs both in passementerie and in soutache braiding.

There is a new fancy for putting braid on a material different in color from that of the dress, and then applying the braided piece to the dress.

Black tulle and lace dresses elaborately made, and without any white about the neck and arms, bring out the delicate tints of a fair complexion and light hair.

'Lay off your overcoat, or you won't feel it when you go out," said the landlord of a western inn to a guest who was sitting by the fire. "That's what I'm afraid of." returned the man. "The last time I was here I laid off my overcoat. I didn't feel it when I went out, and I haven't felt it since."

Economies of Science.

The staining of bricks red is effected by melting one ounce of glue in a gallon of water, then adding a piece of alum as large as an egg, one-half pound of Venetian red and one pound of Spanish brown; redness or darkness is increased by using more red or brown. For coloring black, heat the bricks and dip in fluid asphaltum, or in a hot mixture of linseed oil and asphalt.

Dr. Morell Mackenzie says that guaiac given early will rarely fail to cut short an acute tonsillitis. The formula is as follows: Resin guiac, 70 gram.; gum tragacanth, 43 gram.; sacchar. alb., 17 gram.; black currant paste, q. s. M Div. in trochischi No. 350. Sig.: One every two hours. One can also give aconite, as recommended by Ringer. If the disease is not checked, give small pellets of ice.

Professor John Nichol, speaking in his "Historical Sketch" of American literature of the non-existence of international copyright, says that "this gross injustice to the authors on both sides of the Atlantic, for the benefit of the publishers on one, leads to the intellectual market being glutted with stolen goods. Considerations of interest in business are of course everything; those of principle or art or partriotism, nothing."

In the recent international debate on alcoholism at Geneva the number of litres of alcohol consumed yearly per head of population was stated for the principal European countries and the United States as follows: France, 3; Austria, 4; England, 6; America (United States), 7½; Switzerland, 7½; Belgium, 9; Sweden, 10; Germany, 10; Russia, 16; Denmark, 23. In Spain and Italy the proportion was much less.

The sunflower does not turn with the sun, but a recent observer finds that a majority of the flowers do have a prevailing direction when opening. In the case of one of the perennial sunflowers of sixty-eight flowers, up to one time all had their heads inclining to the south-east. Three days after this, with seventy-three flowers open, twenty-one among the older ones had advanced toward the northeast, their horizontal faces becoming nearly erect during the journey.

In the southern portion of the country drained by the River Congo, in Africa, there has been found by Lieutenant Wissman a very dense population. During his journey from Loanda to Zanzibar this traveler does not seem to have met with any serious obstacles On the contrary, the noted Mirambo gave him every assistance. At one portion of his route he found a tribe of dwarf negroes. The full details of his journey will be read with interest when they are published.

A Washington inventor has patented a new telephonic transmitter, which it is expected will tend still further to revolutionize the methods of electrical communication. The capitalists who proposed to introduce the invention have great hopes that it will entirely supersede the present system of telegraphing. They claim that the voice can be audibly heard in a whisper at 750 miles distance. The electricians of the Western Union Telegraph Company are said to be well satisfied with the experiments which have been made.

La Nature states that on the French coast in the Channel, where the tide has a mean range of about thirty-seven feet (in some cases it amounts to fifty-six feet), tidal mills are used at various places. They are favored not only by the range of tide but also by the long estuaries of irregular border at the mouths of the unimportant water-courses, which have no proper current. The motors are generally water-wheels, which are immersed at high tide, and begin work when the tide is half-way down; none of them are arranged to work with the flow of the tide.

A story was told of a woman in Boston who discovered and located a leak in the waste-pipe of a wash-bowl, by taking advantage of the fondness of cats for the oil of valerian. Having put two cats in the parlor where an offensive odor was perceived, the woman poured the oil into the basin of an upper room and watched for the result. The cats shortly began to snuff the air and move toward a closet through which the waste-pipe ran, then jumped upon a shelf and purred as if enjoying a great luxury. The wall was cut away to expose the pipe, and a considerable leak was found at the very spot pointed out by the cats.

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

DUBLIN.—At a meeting of the Irish National League, it was announced that £540 had been received from America since the last report. A communication from Mr. Redmond, the Representative of the League in Australia, was read, in which he said he hoped to be able to send £1000 monthly to Ireland while he remains in Australia.

A Shrewd Dutchman.

How He Takes Advantage of the New York Laws to the Disadvantage of His Creditors.

I had a bill to collect of one Nathan Miller, of Auburn, N. Y. The bill was over nine months old, and we had frequently written him mild dunning letters, as we believed him to be solvent, but could get no reply. I called on him, nd without preliminary remarks presented him a statement, when the following conversation ensued:

Nathan—"Hem! oh! ha! ah! ha! (laugh, laugh). Eh, hem! How you vash?"

Collector—"Please pay this account."

Nathan—"Vell, my dear friendt, I vish to explain dis to you."

Collector—"Never mind the explanation; pay the bill."

Nathan—"All righdt, I vill. I gif you my note thirty days; it is goodt. I takes you down to de bank and dey will tell you dat. I allers bays my note; noddings ever goes pack."

Collector—"That won't answer; it does not change the matter a particle. I must have the cash, security or collateral."

Nathan—"How can I gif caash or security ven I haf not got 'em?"

Collector—"Well, you can give either, if you try."

Nathan—"No; I'se a young man vat attends schtrictly to business, and haf no acquaintances or friendts here."

Collector—"Then I shall have to put it in the hands of a lawyer."

Nathan—"Vell, I can't help dot. I shall try and bay it before it comes to shudgement."

I went to a lawyer and found the laws of New York are made for protection for just such ducks as Miller, and it would cost $10 or $15 and would take some two months to ascertain whether I could get anything or not; so I went back to see him, with the following result:

Collector (Soothingly)—"I don't want to sue you on this little account. Can't you pay half of it, and the balance in thirty days?"

Nathan—"No, my friendt, I haf offered you everything vot vas right and reasonable."

Collector—"You can borrow or get some one to indorse for you."

Nathan—"I would not like to hurt my credit py asking any such a ting."

Collector—"You need not tell me that; I know better. I will tell you what I will do with you. I'll give you 10 per cent. off the face of the account for cash to-day."

Nathan—"Vas is dash? Ten per shent! I take it; now you are talking sence. Dat vas de firsht shensible vird vitch I have heard out of you. Come at 2 o'clock and you shall have the monish."

At the time appointed I got his check, which was paid without a question. This, for a clean daylight steal, "yanks the bun." He told me he carried a large life insurance on the Tontine plan, which kept him short. He did this to protect his creditors, as life was uncertain; that he was young and inexperienced, but that his prospects were never as bright as at that time, and that he hoped by honest dealing and industry to build up a good trade.

The storms of fifty winters have fanned and tanned my wrinkled cheek and it has become calloused from constant exposure and rude assaults, but I could "only look with mute admiration and offer my tile to this young Israelite, in whom there is no guile."

Curiosities of the Patent Office

An English journal pays a flattering tribute to American intelligence when it remarks that "a good percentage of the nventions are of American origin. In that country of geniuses everybody invents." Yet there is a ridiculous side to the question. Some of the applicants for patents create a laugh at their expense if they do not get the protection of the government for their "invention." One man claims protection for the application of the Lord's Prayer, repeated in a loud voice, to cure stammering. Another asks protection in behalf of a new and useful attachment of a weight to a cow's tail to prevent her switching it during the milking operation. A lady patented a hair crimping pin, which she specified might also be used as a paper cutter, a skirt supporter, a child's pin, a bouquet holder, a shawl fastener, or a bookmark. A "horse refresher" is a hollow pit, perforated with holes, and connected with a flexible tube, with a water reservoir in the vehicle, so that the driver can give the animal a drink without stopping. The "snorer's friend" is a luxurious contrivance to be attached to church-pew backs, so that one may sleep through a dull sermon in peace and comfort without attracting attention.

TO-MORROW.

If we be glad or sad, or grave or gay,
If sobs or laughter fill our throats to-day,
What will it matter when light fades to gay
To-morrow?

If we have now or love or bitter hate,
If scorn or pity on our pleadings wait,
The world will be the same whate'er our fate
To-morrow.

Fret we to-day with hearts hot to the core
With keenest anguish for what comes no more.
Idle as dust the trifles we deplore,
To-morrow.

The daisies nod above our head
Insensate sleep we in our churchyard bed,
'Twill nothing count how we to-day have bled,
To-morrow.

The Black Man's Blessing.

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Nettie Ashley, as she put on her bonnet and shawl preparatory to going home. "I wish we were to have some kind of a real good time to-night."

"My sentiments exactly," returned Bessie Ames, as she tied her hood-strings in a bewitching bow and surveyed herself in the mirror. "I move that we three, here and now, plan a frolic."

"Second the motion," chimed in Gertie Wood. "What shall it be, a candy daub?"

"No, no," laughed Bessie; traces of our last candy escapade are yet visible in my hair, although comb and bursh have been vigorously applied."

"Listen, girls," cried Nettie, "I have an idea."

"For pity's sake don't lose it, Net," said Gertie, "but quick, let's hear."

"It's something novel. Let's go begging."

"Go what?" asked Bess.

"Go out begging," explained Gertie. "We'll disguise, and go from house to house, asking for food. It will be real fun."

"You are a genius, Net," cried Bessie, "you'll be famous, yet."

"Probably," said Nettie. "Behold the future idol of fame working in a box-shop for six dollars a week!"

"That has nothing to do with our proposed excursion," interrupted Gertie. "Shall we go or not?"

"Go by all means," said Bess, whose eyes were just sparkling with mischief. "But let's be going home; we can plan it on the way."

The three girls started off in high glee, and judging by the frequent laughter and suggestive nods of their heads, everything was perfected ere they separated at the door of Nettie Ashley's house.

"Now, girls, be here at seven, sharp, and in costume, mind," called out Nettie as she ran toward the door.

Had you been on hand at seven sharp, you would have seen two very forlorn-looking damsels ringing the bell of the Ashley cottage. Nettie answered the call and the visitors were ushered in with much laughter, and a few moments later, you might have seen merging from the same house three miserably clad girls, each bearing a basket.

"Where shall we go first?" inquired Bessie.

"We'll take Evans avenue neither of us is acquainted there," responded Nettie. "They are all rich folks on the avenue. Then we'll go over to Lee street among the poor people and see what we can beg for our sick mothers."

"I can never tell the story with a grave face," said Gertie.

"But you must. See here!" said Bessie, as they passed under the street light. "Look, you must draw your face down so." And the rosy little face assumed such a serio-comic expression that her companions burst into laughter. "Girls," she exclaimed, in a tragic voice, how can you laugh in that manner when your poor mother is so ill with consumption, and you have little brothers and sisters depending on you for support, and are obliged to beg from door to door?—how can you do it?"

"Bess, you are incorrigible," returned Nettie. "Such a doful expression as that would be a fortune to any beggar, You actually looked worse than Aunt Melissa when she is giving her visitors an extended account of her 'neuraligy and rumatiz."

"Here we are on Evans avenue," called Gertie. "Now, girls, compose yourselves. Net, you are to go first."

"All right," responded Nettie, "I'll stop at this big brown house. You two walk on a few steps, and wait in the shadow of that elm."

They did as directed, while Nellie made her way to the back door of the mansion. A trembling knock brought Maggie, the servant girl.

"Please, ma'am," Nettie faltered, "I've a sick mother, we're very poor, there's no one out me to depend on—and won't you please give me a little something to eat?"

"You're the thirteenth beggar that's been after being here to-day. You all have dyin' mothers and fathers, and hivin only knows how many childer to support. If I'd be givin' to all o'yees, the master would be poorer than a church mouse before he would."

"But you wouldn't miss a little," pleaded Nettie. "And I'd be so thankful."

"Well, thin, take these cowld buckwhates and begone; and she tossed the viands into the basket. With a smothered. "Thank you, ma'am," Nettie departed.

"What success?" cried the girls as Nettie reached them.

"Not exactly an enthusiastic reception, but I got some buckwheat cakes. Have some?"

"Not yet, thanks. Wait until you see my spoils," said Gertie. "Judge Jerkins lives in this house. He is one of the wealthiest men in the city, so I'll get something handsome there." And beggar number two started on her doleful errand. The judge's back door opened; the "help" contemptuously eyed her visitor, then slammed the door in her face with, "We don't take stock in beggars."

"Stingy things?" was the angry exclamation, as Gertie joined the girls and related her cold treatment.

In this way they visited nearly every house on the avenue, sometimes receiving cold bits and often nothing but harsh words.

"I'm disgusted with a beggar's life," said Gertie. "Let's go home."

"Just think, if we really were in distress and needed the food for which we've begged with what sorrowful hearts we should return. To think that these rich folks should refuse to give the crumbs that fall from their tables to the starving people of our city!"

"I am going down on Lee street and see if there is any more charity in a tenement house than a mansion," said Bess. "I'll only try one house; then home it shall be."

They wended their way toward Lee street. At the corner stood a miserable little shanty. The windows were filled with rags, and everything indicated the extreme poverty of the inmate.

"There," said Bess, "I'm going in here;" and she walked briskly to the door. At her timid knock the door opened, and she was confronted by an old negro, to whom she told her pitiful story.

"Cum right in, honey, cum right in. De ole man aint got much, but he never done sen' away de needy. Cum in a minute, chile."

Bess entered the hovel, and as she saw its meagre furnishings, her heart smote her.

"I cannot take food from him," she said to herself, "yet I dare not tell him the truth."

Placing the candle on the table, the negro went to a little cupboard in one corner of the room, drew forth half a loaf of bread, and handed it to Bessie, saying, "Here, chile, dis am all de bread I hab in de world, but you take it to de pore sick mudder wid a brack man's bressin'."

"O, sir," cried Bessie, the tears streaming down her cheeks, "I cannot take the last mouthful you have, indeed I cannot——"

"Nebber min' 'bout dat: to-morrow I'll get some mo'. De ole man kin work, but de sick mudder can't. Take it to her, and tell her it comes wid de bressin' ob de ole brack man."

"How can I ever thank you!" tearfully exclaimed Bessie. "A thousand, thousand thanks!"

She opened the door and quickly ran to the girls, to whom with many tears she related the touching incident.

"I felt so guilty," she exclaimed, "but I dared not tell him the truth. If you could have seen the tears roll down his face as I told my story, you would have felt what real charity was. To think of meeting in this lowly hovel one willing to give his last crust, when we have been so rudely repulsed by many who live in luxury!"

"It is the grandest example of charity I ever knew," responded Nettie, "and, girls, we must reward him."

"I have it," cried Gertie. "Day after to-morrow is Thanksgiving Day. Now, lets circulate a subscription paper in the shop to-morrow, and get the old man the best dinner he ever had."

"Agreed! Capital!" cried Nettie and Bessie in a breath.

Gertie's suggestion proved a wise one. The next day they told their story and solicited money for their new friend. By night a cosy sum had been realized, and with many happy hearts they set out to make their purchases; then, each with a heavily laden basket, sought the old shanty. Again Bessie rapped at the door. The old man came, and seeing the three girls, eagerly peered into their faces and asked their errand.

"Sir," said Bess, "we are come to confess a wrong."

"Guess you'se got de wrong place den. None o' ye ever sinned 'gainst me."

"Last night," continued Bess, "I came here begging for fun. My mother is not sick, and I had no need of the food for which I asked. Your kindness touched my heart, and ——"

"Now," interrupted the negro, in surprise, "who'd s'posed you could lie like dat, wid such a powerful sorry face!"

"I am sorry," returned Bess, "and now we have brought you these baskets, which we hope you will accept with the kindest wishes of three giddy girls who will never think of your generosity without a tear."

"And please accept this envelope," said Nettie, as she handed it to him. Then they put down their baskets, and with a pleasant "good-night" left the old man gazing at his presents in a bewildered manner.

"Don't go far," whispered Gertie, as she closed the door. "Let's stand in that shrubbery where we can watch him through the window."

So, taking their places, they watched him as he opened the baskets and drew forth a fine turkey, vegetables, cakes end many other good things.

"Did you ever see such a happy face?" asked Bessie.

"He is opening the envelope now," said Gertie; "I wonder what he will say to that!"

As he broke the seal and drew forth the roll of money, the tears found ready vent; he looked first at the money, then at the edibles, as if to make sure it was a reality and no dream. Then, clasping both hands, he dropped on his knees, and the girls knew that "de brack man's bressin'" was finding utterance and favor before the throne of God.

Both Sides of a Bridge.

"Say, mister, are we on this side of the bridge or the other?" asked a placid old lady on a Court street car.

"We are on this side," responded the gentleman gravely.

"Laws me! Then we ain't anywhere near Greenwood Cemetery yet?"

"Yes, madame, we are within a few squares of it."

"Sakes a massy! I thought Greenwood was on the other side of the bridge!"

"No, madame; it is on this side!"

"Well, that pesky old conducter told me it was on the other side when we started."

"It was, madame, on the other side then, but we have crossed the bridge."

"Then we are on the other side."

"No, madame, we are on this side of the bridge. We've passed it."

"And is Greenwood on the other side?" she asked, starting up in some alarm.

"No it's on this side."

"Don't try to fool me with your nonsense!" exclaimed the old lady indignantly. "Don't try to make me think that Greenwood is on this side of the bridge when I know better, and don't try to make me believe I'm on this side of the bridge when I know I'm on the other! Don't ye do it."

How A Little Child's Life was Saved.

Recently a woman, looking from her back window, in the city of Newburg, saw in the house opposite a little child hanging from a window still, but kept from falling by a dog who had caught the child's dress in his teeth. The woman had left her baby, 18 months old, on the floor of the front room playing with her toys and a little terrier dog that is its constant companion. The mother was away just three minutes, but when she came back and opened the door her infant's head, arms and shoulders were hanging beyond the stone sill of an open window, and near it, with its feet on a chair, stood the little dog holding on to the child's dress for dear life. Her child, unconscious of any danger, was crowing at some object in the yard, while the dog holding on the dress, looked a mute appeal for haste and help. In an instant she was by her baby's side and the danger was past. When the dog had been relieved of his burden he pranced around the mother and the child with a delight that was almost frantic.—*Warwick Advertiser.*

An old woman armed with a broomstick and a flat-iron put to flight two masked burglars the other day. When lovely woman stoops to flat-iron she makes a success of it.

A Drop of Oil.

The sewing-machine went hard. Brother Will came and looked over Amy's shoulder and knit his brow, as was his custom when in a puzzle. At last, turning back the machine, he glanced over the works, and said,—

"Do you oil it here, Amy?"

"Why, no, I never thought of that."

A drop of oil was supplied, and in another minute the slender needle was flying through the work like a fairy. It was easy now to turn the wheel. That drop of oil on a dry spot in the machinery made all right.

There are many other places where a drop of oil works just as great wonders. For cold mornings, when tempers are apt to get frosted as well as toes and fingers tips, there is no magic like a few sweet, cheery words. So when one is angry and ready to do or say rash things, just give them a "soft answer," and you can see how it can cheer and brighten the way for yourself and all about you.

Questions and Answers.

Satan.—The word in Hebrew means *enemy*. Milton, in "Paradise Lost," says:

To whom the Arch enemy,
And hence in heaven called Satan.

Walstein.—Rubezahl is the Fairy Puck of Germany. He aids the poor, guides the benighted, and succors the oppressed, but has no mercy on the proud and wicked. Pronounced *Ru*-bezawl.

Leary.—Diana of Poicters, Duchess of Valentinois, and favorite of Henry II. of France, was born Sept. 3, 1499; died April 22, 1566. Ninon de L'Enclos died October 17, 1706, at the age of ninety years and five months.

At Strasburg hundreds of folk began
To dance and leap, both maid and man;
In open market, lane and street,
They skipped along, nor cared to eat,
Until their plague had ceased to fright us;
'Twas called the dance of holy Vitus.

A "dancing mania" once widely prevailed in Germany and the low countries. It was called after Saint Vitus, because of the supposed power of that saint over nervous and hysterical affections.

Fresh Water.—Salt junk is a nickname for beef used on board ship. Junk is the bull-rush of which ropes were formerly made, and salt junk means beef that is hard, ropy and salt.

"Can you give me a recipe to set the color in new goods, such as stockings, handkerchiefs, etc., and to prevent the color in fancy hose from coming off on the feet? I have tried a number of articles that have been recommended to me, but have never found anything that would answer the purpose." It is recommended to soak them for some time in water, to every gallon of which has been added a tablespoonful of ox-gall. To prepare the ox-gall: Place the gall in a bottle, put in a handful of salt, and keep it closely corked. A tea-cupful of water will keep colored goods from fading.

C. S. L. M.—"Will you be kind enough to repeat Dr. Hall's recipe for drunkenness? Please state the quantity and the time to be taken?" Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm. Take a tablespoonful in water, three times a day, until the craving for strong drink has subsided. This preparation acts as a tonic and a stimulant, and thus partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolutely physical and moral prostration which follows a sudden breaking off from the use of intoxicating drinks.

Curious Kate.—"Please tell me the origin of the expression, 'He knows on which side the bread is buttered?" It would be impossible to tell you the origin of this proverb, which occurs in various languages. In the "Dialogue," by John Haywood, published in 1546, is this sentence: "I know on which side my bread is buttered;" and in Cowly's "Computations of Myles Hoggard," the sentiment occurs in this shape: "You know not on which side your bread is buttered." This is not the first time a question concerning buttered bread has been answered in this column.

Assam.—"Who was 'Rudra' mentioned in a recent account of travels in the Orient?" He was the father of the tempest gods. The word means "run about crying," and the legend says that the boy ran around weeping because he had no name; whereupon Brahama said, "Let thy name be Rudra."

The following, is said, to have been copied literally froman old tombstone in Scotland:

Here lies the body of Alexander Macpherson,
Who was a very extraordinary person,
Who was two yards high in his stocking feet,
And kept his accoutrements clean and neat.
He was slew
At the battle of Waterloo,
Plump through
The gullet; it went in at his throat,
And came out at the back of his coat.

"*Nepenthe.*"—This word, which is so often used by poets, is the name of a plant, which, in torrid regions, supplies the travelers with a refreshing beverage. It has an urn or pitcher at the extremity of its leaves, generalty filled with pure and limpid water. This is covered with a lid when full; but the water diminishes during the day, and increases in quantity during the night. "Nepenthe" is also the name of a plant which the ancients put into wine to drive dull care away, when the wine itself could not.

The Fair Sex.

The governor of Wyoming has given more testimony in favor of women suffrage as practiced in that territory. He says that it has had a beneficial effect upon the politics and upon the government of the territory; that the women take an interest in the election, and that "a smaller percentage of women than of men stay away from the polls; they are less persistent office-seekers than the men, but when elected to office, they have in every case done their duty satisfactorily; they are accorded entire liberty of action—frequently a wife votes in opposition to her husband, and it has even happened that wives have worked and voted for one ticket, when their husbands were candidates on the other."

A very good reason has been assigned for the inferiority of female labor, even in industries where bodily strength is not required. Girls learn a trade not as a life's business, but as a means of earning a temporary livelihood. They are ever hoping that some day they may marry, and, after marriage, they will require to work at their trade no more. This has an evil influence on their success. A man, on the other hand, having chosen a trade or profession, knows that his position in life depends on his proficiency, and that he has nothing else to fall back upon. Hence, if he is only spurred on by the ambition which every man ought to possess, he will almost certainly surpass his female competitor.

Poor Girls.—The poorest girls in the world are those who have never been taught to work. There are thousands of them. Rich parents have petted them; they have been taught to despise labor, and to depend upon others for a living, and are perfectly helpless. If misfortune comes upon their friends their case is hopeless. The most folorn and miserable women on earth belong to this class. It belongs to parents to protect their daughters from this deplorable condition. They do them a great wrong if they neglect it. Every daughter should be taught to earn her own living. The rich as well as the poor require this training. The wheel of fortune rolls swiftly around; the rich are very likely to become poor, and the poor rich. Skill to labor is no disadvantage to the rich, and is indispensable to the poor. Well-to-do parents, fail not to educate your daughters to work: no reform is more imperative than this.

"Gath" gives an interview with one of the prominent physicians of New York, who expressed some pretty strong opinions regarding the effect of the social usages in large cities on the health of women. Gath says: "Speaking to one of the best known physicians in this city, especially of women's diseases, yesterday, he said: "The tendency of education in our large cities, and particularly in New York, is to destroy the girls for motherhood. They are very handsome to the eye as they are growing up, have blooming skin, fine eyes and hair, delicate and generally small features; but so little care is taken about exercise and regular habits with them, that the moment they marry, they develop functional diseases, which make them miserable as wives and companions, and their children are scrawny wretched little things, not fit to live. Is this not partially due to climatic conditions?" It is due to many things, climate included—to vicious dressing, to wearing shoes that do not permit of exercise, to late hours and parties and a general neglect of the laws of health. There, I can put my hand on a represenative case. I know a citizen here who lives in a good house, makes $7000 or $8000 per year, and has brought up a pretty daughter. She was taken into society very young, and by the time she got to be eighteen she fell in with a young bank clerk, and the result was a marriage. He was earning perhaps $2000 or $2500 a year, and could not keep house in New York; so he went up to Harlem. Consequently, he spends a part of every day and evening on these elevated railroads, riding up and down, and has grown haggard and discouraged. His wife, meantime, dissatisfied that she cannot keep house in New York as when she lived at her father's, is complaining and unhappy. She has been sick ever since the birth of her only child, which is a little sickly, miserable object, not fit to be brought into the world. Large, strong, numerous children such as we used to see, are no longer raised in the cities.

An Honest Boy.

In a country school a large class were standing to spell. In the lesson there was a very hard word. I put the word to the scholar at the head and he missed it; I passed it to the next and the next, and so on through the whole class, till it came to the last scholar—the smallest of the class—and he spelled it right, at least I understood him so, and he went to the head, above seventeen boys and girls, all older than himself. I then turned round and wrote the word on the blackboard so that all might see how it was spelled, and learn it better. But no sooner had I written it than the little boy at the head cried out: "Oh, I didn't say it so, Miss Wilson; I said *e* instead of *i*."

And he went back to the foot of his own accord, quicker than he had gone to the head. Was he not an honest boy? I should have always thought he spelled it right if he had not told me, but he was too honest to take any credit that did not belong to him.

The Progress of Invention.

One hundred years ago when thread numbered 150 by the standard set up by spinners, which was considered they utmost degree of fineness possible by English spinners, a pound of cotton spun to such fineness would give a thread seventy-four miles in length—sufficient to reach from Boston to Concord, N. H. The machinery of to-day spins for useful purposes thread numbered 600—from one pound, a thread one hundred and ninety-five miles in length. And machinery has been constructed so delicate that a pound of cotton has given a thread reaching 1,061 miles—farther than from Boston to Chicago. The weaver of my boyhood could throw the shuttle perhaps twenty-five times a minute, but not at that rate during the day—human muscle would break down under such rapid action. In 1850 Compton's loom threw the shuttle fifty times a minute, whereas so great has been the advance of invention that the loom of to-day is considered a slow-moving mechanism if the shuttle does not fly two hundred and forty times a minute! "No man can take as a gift to-day a cotton manufactory equipped with the machinery of 1860," was remarked by the late superintendent of the Amoskeag Mills. "We are breaking up the machinery of the machinery of those days for old iron."

In some departments of cotton manufacture, a man with the present machinery will do eight times the amount of work which he could do in 1860. In the manufacture of coarse cloth, an operative with ten machines does twice the work he could accomplish with thirteen machines before the war. There never was a period so fruitful in discovery, so fertile in invention, as the present.

The Passion for Collecting.

When the late Sir Henry Holland was a very old man he regretted that in early life he had not taken to collecting, and he touched off its advantages in a few neat sentences. The interest he said, "is one which augments with its gratification, is never exhausted by completion, and often survives when the more tumultuous business of enjoyments of life have passed away." In short he placed collecting where our fathers used to place whist. The young man who does not collect will be miserable when he is old. The inexhaustibility of the object adds immensely to the advantages of collecting. When Heber had all, or nearly all, the rare books he knew of, he began to gather duplicates. The print collector, in the same way, begins with ordinary impressions. He thinks he can get together a complete set of some master, perhaps, and succeeds pretty well until in an evil—or shall we say a happy?—hour he comes upon a proof: Then all must be proofs. First states are rare, but all must be first states. As his eye grows in knowledge he perceives that no two impressions are exactly alike, and that while one is good for this feature, another is good for that. Against the particular collector may be set the universal; but universal collecting has a serious drawback. It seldom approaches completion in any one branch. The omniverous collector is, as a rule, too easily pleased. It is impossible that he should be an equally good judge of all the things he buys—ivories, bronzes, embroideries, Elzevirs, pictures, scarabs, gems, porcelains, coins, etchings and so on. A grain of special knowledge will be more useful than a catholic appreciation of the beautiful in every form.

Orthoepy.

In pursuance of our purpose to give weekly a short chapter on the pronunciation—or rather the mispronunciation—of common English words, we beg to premise that all polysyllibic words have at least one accented syllable. Continuing our illustrative examples alphabetically, we give to-day:

Al-lŏp'-a-thy, not al'-lo-pathy.
Al-păk'-a, not al-lapăk'-a.
ăl'-ter-kate, not awl'-ter-kate.
A-mĕ'-na-ble, not a-men'-a-ble.
Amour—a-mōōr', not am'-mōre nor ă-mōōr.
Ant-ärk'-tik, not ant-ar'-tik.
An-te-pe-nult', not an-te-pē-nult.
A'-pex, not ăp'-ex.
Ap-pa-rā'-tus, not ap-pa-rat'-us.
Arabic-ăr'-a-bik, not a-răb'-ik nor ăr'-a-băk.
Archangel—ärk-ān'-gel, not ärch-ān'-gel.
Archipelago — ärk-i-pel'-a-go, not ärch-i-pel'-a-go.
Architect—är'-ki-tect, not är-chi-tect.
Archives—är'-kivez, not är'-chivez nor är'-kēvez.
Arctic—ärk'-tik, not är'-tik.
Arid—ăr'-id, not ā'-rid.
Aroma—a-rō'-ma not ăr'-o-ma.
Auction—awk'-shun, not ōk'-shun.
Ay or aye, meaning yes—an affirmative vote—are pronounced āi, not i nor ā.
Aye, meaning forever, or always (chiefly used in poetry), is pronounced ā, not āi nor i.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 31, 1883.

GLANCE AT THE RAILROAD EXTENSION IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

The following rapid sketch of the railroad projects (on foot and on paper) for the development of the coal and iron fields in Clearfield, Centre and Clinton counties has an immediate interest. Bituminous coal, iron ore, fire clay, lime and other valuable minerals must be brought nearer to the consumer by these enterprises ;

ROCHESTER AND PITTSBURG.

The Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad is approaching the Clearfield region by way of Punxutawney, in Jefferson county. This corporation has also surveyed a road from Punxutawney through the coal country, down Marsh Creek, in Centre county, to Bald Eagle Valley, thence to Mill Hall and by the way of Fishing Creek Gap, in the Bald Eagle Mountain to Nittany Valley, thence to Washington Furnace, and by the Fishing Creek Gap through the Nittany mountain to Sugar Valley, traversing its whole length of about thirty miles, to Milton (it is said), where it will confront both the Catawissa branch of the Philadelphia and Reading and the Philadelphia and Erie Road. It is also suggested that if this road is built it will be continued on to Northumberland to connect with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. The survey of this line has just been completed, and its length is about 150 miles. If built it will pass through the great coal and iron fields of Clearfield, a portion of Centre and the rich hematite fields of the Clinton county valleys.

A CHARTER FOR A NEW ROAD.

There is a road chartered and likely to go to work soon that will pass directly through the hematite region from Mill Hall, where it will connect with both the Bald Eagle Valley (Pennsylvania Railroad) and Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southern (Vanderbilt) to Bellefonte, where it will again connect with the Bald Eagle Valley Road, and with the Buffalo Run Road, from Bellefonte to Lemont, in Penn's Valley, now in the course of construction. The latter will pass through one of the richest iron ore fields in Pennsylvania.

TWO MORE NEW LINES.

The Pennsylvania road is building a new line from Keating Station, on the Susquehanna, to Karthouse, in Clearfield, a point of inexhaustable coal and iron fields. This road will probably be extended to Philipsburg, there to connect with the Clearfield and Tyrone road, already owed by the Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia and Erie Company has a corps of engineers locating a line on the south bank of the Susquehanna, from Lock Haven to Keating, forty miles. The line is one easily and cheaply built and will certainly be needed as soon as the Keating and Karthouse is finished.

ONE IN THE INTEREST OF VANDERBILT.

The Beech Creek, Clearfield and Southern Road is in course of rapid construction. This road is in the interest of Vanderbilt and extends from a connection with the Cattawissa branch of the Philadelphia and Reading near Jersey Shore to Kylertown in Clearfield county, a distance of about seventy miles. For some unexplained and singular reason the track of this road at Lock Haven has not yet apparently been determined. It cannot get away from the town over half a mile. It it does not go directly through the town now it will seek to do so before five years have passed if some rival does not occupy the route before that time.

A PAPER PROJECT.

The Williamsport and Olean is a paper project for building a road up Beech Creek, from a point to the Clearfield coal fields. This charter is owned by the Pennsylvania road. As there is no room for two roads at certain points on Beech Creek, and as the ground is already occupied by the Vanderbilt road, an injunction has been applied for. The decision of the court has not been promulgated, but the case can only end in a question or measure of damages.

All the roads that reach the Clearfield coal fields are readily making western connections in any diverging direction desired.

BAGS OF MONEY TAKEN FROM AN EXPRESS MESSENGER'S BUGGY.

Cleveland, May 24.—The United States express company's money carrier, Alexander Granger, received sundry packages of money and other valuables from an east bound Lake Shore train at the Union depot this morning, and placed them in a buggy which was standing outside. Somebody from the ice room called him, and nobody being in sight he stepped a little away from his vehicle to ascertain who called. Returning he drove to the express company's main office, and there discovered that two bags, similar to the company's pouches, but filled with brown paper, had been substituted for the two containing the money. It is supposed that the robbery was carefully planned by experts, and executed at the moment Granger's attention was diverted. The missing packages are said to have contained in the neighborhood of $15,000 in thirty packages of remittances from railway stations on the Lake Shore railroad between Chicago and Toledo to headquarters. The exact amount will not be definitely known for some days. Many of the remittances are thought to be in bank checks and certificates of deposit.

The auditor of the Lake Shore roads thinks the amount stolen from the messenger will not exceed $10,000 in money.

The Czar made his state entry into Moscow on Sunday. Cable dispatches describe the scene.

——The Brooklyn bridge is one of the modern wonders of the world—it is the greatest masterpiece of its kind, and was 13 years in building. The opening was celebrated last Thursday and New York and Brooklyn had a great holiday, thousands of strangers being at the ceremonies. This was an event like an opening at the Philad. Branch when a new stock of clothing is put out, which is the case now, and strangers from all sections are attracted to Bellefonte by the low prices of clothing, far below any opposition or competition.

Work Given Out. On receipt of your address we will make an offer by which you can earn $3 to $7 evenings, at your home. Men, women, boys or girls can do it. H. C. WILKINSON & Co., 195 Fulton St., New York. 10may6t

THE COFFEE-POT CONTROVERSY.

Another Link in the Chain of Evidence Vindicating Senator Wallace.

Since the recent publication of Senator Wallace's positive disavowal of part in or knowledge of the fraudulent practices out of which grew the story of coffee-colored naturalization papers in 1867, several statemens have been made relating to them. The publication in the *Patriot* of the letter of Albert Owen is now followed by the subjoined letter from Judge Fisher is another link in the chain of testimony exculpating Senator Wallace. As stated in the letter it comes without solicitation. Judge Fisher was a member of the committee charged with the examination of the Senatorial contest through which the story was brought out. His opportunities to know the facts are exceptional and his frank and manly treatment of the case is creditable alike to his heart and head. The following is the text of the letter :

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, May 7, 1883. *Hon. Wm. A. Wallace, Senate, Harrisburg, Pa.*: MY DEAR SIR.—I see by the newspapers of Pennsylvania that you have seen proper at this late day to deny that old, old story about the use of somebody's coffee-pot to color certain fraudulent naturalization papers to be used in the political campaign of 1867 in Pennsylvania. So long a time has elapsed since I heard anything about that story that I had forgotten all about it. But as it has been revived I feel called upon by a sense of duty to give to you a fair and candid statement of what I know about the matter.

At the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1868, a contest arose between Colonel Robinson, of Juniata, and Mr. Shugart, of Centre, as to which of the two was entitled to a seat as Senator from that Senatorial district. A committee was appointed in a manner provided by law, and it so happened that I was one of that committee. After the appointment of that committee we met and proceeded to take a large amount of testimony. Among other things brought to our attention was the matter of "doctored naturalization papers," and I remember that the proofs were quite clear that there had been considerable crookedness. Yet there was not one particle of evidence which, in the slightest degree, implicated you, and although I heard all the evidence and much talk outside of the case, I never heard one word that showed that you had any agency in procuring fraudulent papers or using them after they had been procured. I make this statement without being asked to do so and without any consultation on the subject, but simply from a sense of duty in contradicting, so far as my knowledge extends, a story which I think never had any foundation in fact, and one which has been too long used to do injury to an innocent man. I am as sound a Republican as I ever was, but do not believe, and never did believe, in libel and slander to advance a cause or injure a political opponent.

You are at liberty to make any use of this you see proper. Very respectfully yours, J. W. FISHER.

SNOW IN VIRGINIA.

Lynchburg, Va., May 23.—Snow fell last night to the depth of a foot out on the line of the Richmond and Allegheny railroad between Lynchburg and Clifton Forge. The weather is exceedingly cold, and is doing considerable damage to the crops.

REST.

No cure like this was ever known,
The doctors disagreed,
But each one seemed to be at home
Until they each were fee'd :
They said 'twas cancer of the breast
In Mrs Ingram's case,
But Peruna set all at rest,
And scrofula left the place.

There are already 55,000 troops and 3,000 military officers quartered at Moscow in anticipation of the coronation ceremonies. The preparations are advanced a most to the point of completion.

——The Czar's coronation at Moscow, last Sunday, was a big affair, still Dinges didn't go because of the continued rush to the bargain store for cheap goods. There are great attractions at Dinges' store, in dry-goods, ladies' dress goods, notions, men's and boys' clothing, pure and fresh family groceries, &c.

L. Z. Snyder was mulcted in $4,500 damages at Reading the other day for the seduction of a Miss Grosch. Although Snyder was a married man, when he courted the lady, he promised marriage.

Galveston, Texas, May 10.—A despatch to the *News* from Salado, Texas says :—"Yesterday, on the Warrick Farm, two Mexicans killed each other with the same knife. One stabbed the other in the region of the heart, leaving the knife sticking in the wound. The other quickly drew the knife from his own breast and stabbed his antagonist. Both died in a few minutes."

Chicago, May 15.—Thomas Welsh, who whipped his wife to death with a leather strap, and who pleaded guilty, was sentenced by Judge Barnum to-day to thirty-five years in the penitentiary. The crime is described as one of the most brutal ever recited in court.

The Delaware Legislature has so amended its banking laws as to abolish days of grace in the payment of checks.

— For a 25c corn broom, best to be found, go to Sechlers, also, for a seamless 25c bag, ball potash 10, good tomatoes 3 cans for 25c, Silver's corn 3 cans for 25c, Winslow's corn 3 cans for 45c, marrow fat peas 3 cans for 25c, Lima beans 3 cans for 42c, strawberries 3 cans for 90c, pine apples 3 cans for 70c, pie peaches 3 cans for 60c, Boston bean 18c per can. The following canned California fruits: Nectariens 35 cents, 3 cans for $1. Apricots 35 cents, 3 cans for $1. White cherries 35c, 3 cans $1. Green gages 35c, 3 cans $1. White muscat grapes 35c, 3 cans $1. Egg plums 35 cents, 3 cans for $1. Lemon cling peaches 36c, 3 cans $1. Bartlett pears 35c, 3 cans $1. Royal Baking Powder 40 cents for 1 lb. can. Bakers' Baking Powder 25 cents for 1 lb. can. Cross & Blackwell's Pickles 30 cents, 3 jars for 85 cents. Babbit's best soap 6 cents per bar, $5.25 per box of 100 bars. Fine new Turkey prunes 10c per pound. Bossine prunes 15c per pound, 4 lbs. for 50 cents. Large French prunes 20c per lb., 3 lbs. for 50 cents. Fine table syrup 60c per gallon, 5 gallon lots 55 cts. Boyd'g queen syrup 80c per gallon, 5 gallon lots 70 cts. Fine sugar cured hams 16c per pound, every ham waranted. Fine new cheese 18 cents per lb. Roasted coffee 14c per 1 lb. packages. Best granulated sugar 10 cents per pound.

Songs Never Sung.

"How does that verse run? Something like this isn't it?

'There are who touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them,
Alas! for those who never sing,
But die with all their music in them.'"

"Yes that's beautiful, pathetic and true," said your representative. "The poet alludes to people who are somewhat suppressed, and never get their full allowance of joy and air. Which reminds me of a letter shown me the other day by HISCOX & Co., of New York, signed by Mr. E. C. Williams, of Chapman, Snyder Co., Pa., a prominent business man of that place. He writes :

"'I have suffered with asthma for over forty years, and had a terrible attack in December and January, 1882. I hardly know what prompted me to take PARKER'S TONIC. I did so, and the first day I took four doses. The effect astonished me. That night I slept as if nothing was the matter with me, and have ever since. I have had colds since, but not asthma. My breathing is now as perfect as if had never known that disease. If you know of any one that has asthma tell him in my name that "Parker's Tonic" will cure it—even after forty years.' There was a man who escaped the fate of thoe whom the poet laments.

This preparation, which has heretofore been known as "Parker's Ginger Tonic," will hereafter be advertised and sold under the name of "Parker's Tonic." Inasmuch as ginger is really an unimportant ingredient, and unprincipled dealers are constantly deceiving their customers by substituting inferior preparations under the name of ginger, we drop the misleading word.

There is no change, however in the preparation itself, and all bottles remaining in the hands of dealers, wrapped under the name of "Parker's Ginger Tonic" contain the genuine medicine if the facsimile signature of HISCOX & Co. is at the bottom of the outside wrapper. mayt-n-r

SPRING OPENING '83.

Having completed shelving and fixing up my goods, I extend a cordial invitation to everybody to come and examine my goods, which consist of Clothing, Men's Furnishing Goods Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, and the best assortment of Trunks and Valises in the county. I haven't $40,000.00 worth of goods, I am sorry to say, but what I have is new and of the latest styles. I have good goods, and some cheap goods. I have some of the very best make of the celebrated Rochester goods. I have them to suit young and old, rich and poor. I will not boast of what I will do, but if you give me a call I will do as I always have do ne : treat you fair and honest and give you the value of your money, and don't you forget it.

Isaac Guggenheimer,

In New Addition to Bush's Arcade,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. S.—A full stock of the best Leather always on hand.

☞Cash paid for all kinds of hides.

26ap6m

GRAHAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS IN BOOTS, SHOES & LEATHER.

If you want good, honest Boots and Shoes—goods that you will be pleased with—buy the following makes, and you will get the best:

E. C. BURTS'
Celebrated Shoes for Ladies and Children.

HANAU & SON'S,
New York, Fine Shoes for Men and Boys, every pair warranted.

J. H. BYRMESS'
Rochester Fine Shoes for Ladies and Children.

In connection with the above fine shoes we have a fine line of
MEN'S CALF & KIP BOOTS.
PLOW SHOES, BROGANS, & SLIPPERS
of every description, at the lowest figures.

☞Remember the place, on Corner of BROCKERHOFF ROW,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
17may

WANTED IMMEDIATELY! 79 more young men to learn TELEGRAPHY. Good situations guaranteed. Address, with stamp, Superintendent TELEGRAPH CO., Oberlin, O.

ALWAYS AHEAD!

for Lowest Prices in Store Goods!

Read and Study this!

FOR MEN.

A line of the few of the Many Bargains we have :

An all wool Cassimere suit light colored, at $7 00, former price $10 00; a good pair Pants 75cts & 1 00; an elegant spring bottom black basket Pants $2 00. A good Child's Suit at $1 75. A full line of Cassimere Pants from $2 00 up. A special bargain in a fine Percale Shirt, two collars and collar button, at 50cts ; a fine one at 65cts. The best quality Moleskin shirts at $50cts, former price $1 25. A lot of Boys' Socks 3cts a pair.

FOR THE LADIES :

Ladies Plush and Leather Cabas, at 25 to 60 cents, old price 1 to 2 dollars. The finest quality of linen, colored boarder, hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, at 18 cents, old price 35 cents. The finest assortment of Hamburg edgings and inserting, Swiss edge and inserting, Nainsook edge and inserting ; Sash ribbon, embroidered edge, suitable also for bonnet and hat trimmings and bows, 25 cents per yard, old price 75cts; black silk watered ribbon, 8cts per yard, old price 25cts.

DRESS GOODS.

A wool Watered Saleen in garnet, brown, navy blue and green at 16cts, old price 35cts ; an all wool extra fine garnet and cardinal 38 inches in width, 50cts, prices elsewhere 75cts ; children's plaids 8, 10 and 12 cents, prices elsewhere at least one-half more ; new buttons, new shades, new colors, new styles, all shapes ; black and white dress ginghams 7cts, old price 15 cts ; German colored table and stand covers, $1 00 worth $2. Kid gloves, best grades, reduced to 35, 40, 50 and 88 cents, same gloves some time ago at 75cts, 90cts, and $1 00.

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Baptists Claire Linen D'Conlande Paris muslin and Edges and Lace Point Dijou, Embroidered Lace White Guipure, &c. A lot of Children's Lace Collars, comprising a mixed lot closed out from the manufacturer, at 3 cents a piece, some of them are worth 12½, 15, 20, and 25 cents, but we will sell them all at 3 cents a piece.

Special bargain No. 1.

A lot of the finest Fur Hats reduced from $2 50 to $1 00.

Special bargain No. 2.

A lot of Parasols reduced from 35 cents to 10cts.

Special bargain No. 3.

A lot of double width Alapacas reduced from 35cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 4.

A lot of finest Dress Lawns reduced from 15cts to 12½cts.

Special bargain No. 5.

50 pieces of best quality of Dress Prints reduced from 8cts to 6cts.

Special bargain No. 6.

A lot of Men's low cut Shoes reduced from $2 50 to $1 50.

Special bargain No. 7.

A lot of Gents fine Silk Ties reduced from 50cts to 25cts.

Special bargain No. 8.

A lot of Infants' fine laced Morocco Shoes reduced from 50cts to 35cts.

We will be glad any time to send you samples with our prices by mail of any goods you may need.

We have but one price for all.

LYON & CO.

LYON & CO.

BELLEFONTE.

Carpets S. & A. Loeb. Clothing.

OUR STOCK FOR SPRING IS NOW COMPLETE.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF CARPETS EVER BROUGHT TO BELLEFONTE.

PRICES ALWAYS AS LOW AS ANY OTHERS—AND IN MANY CASES LOWER.

House-Furnishing Goods in Endless Variety.

Sheetings, Pillow-Casings, Tickings, Table Linens, Towels, Napkins,

and everything appertaining to the line.

SPRING STOCK OF CLOTHING JUST IN!

Before buying look at our immense selection for this springs business, and get our prices for your guidance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

Boots and Shoes.

We are now ready with an immense stock for Spring and summer. Our tock is more extensive, and better selected than ever

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS. MEN'S BOYS AND YOUTH'S LACE BUTTON AND CONGRESS SHOES. MEN'S AND BOYS HEAVY BROGANS AND PLOW SHOES.

We are sole agents for Reynolds Brothers Utica, and D Armstrong Rochester Shoes, for Ladies Misses and Children.

These goods are well known throughout the whole country, and scarcely any need recommendation, for style, fit, and quality there are no better made.

We guarantee everything we recommend.

Ladies Shoe Polish--Will Not Crack the Leather.

Doll & Mingle,

Bellefonte, Pa.

HARDWARE.
HARDWARE.
HARDWARE
—AT—
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
JAS. A. HARRIS, & CO.
—ARE SELLING—
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPER SECTIONS AND
REAPERS,
REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS,
SCYTHES,
ROPE BLOCKS,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS, &c.
—AS WELL AS ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE. TO MEET THE DEMANDS IN THIS LINE.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.

Cards—Attorneys.

C. P. HEWES,
Attorney-at-Law.
Practices in all the Courts. Office in the Furst building, Bellefonte. 2maytf

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefont. feb tf

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

C. T. Alexander. C. M. Bower
ALEXANDER & BOWER,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Garman's new building.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law
Collections promtly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Bellefonte, Pa.

J. L. SPANGLER, Attorney-at-Law
Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building

Dentists.

DR. G. S. FRANK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Spring Mills, Pa.
All calls, day and night, promptly attended to. Office at Philip Shook's residence. 3may2m

DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,
Dentist, Centre Hall.
Office at residence on Church street, opposite Lutheran Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, Ether administered. 14apr

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS.—
Dentist, Millheim. Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession. He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my 2 78

Druggists.

J. ZELLER & SON,
DRUGGISTS, Bellefonte, Pa.
Dealer In
DRUGS, DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept.

Hotels.

New Brockerhoff House.

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.
G. G. McMILLEN, Prop'r.
Good Sample Rooms on First Floor.
Free Buss to and from all trains.
Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8juntf

BUSH HOUSE.
W. R. Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

PUTT'S HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA
FRANK X LEHAM, Proprietor.
Best brands of Liquors and Cigars on hand. Good accommodations for Travelers and Commercial Men. Also Beer bottled. Terms reasonable. 29juntf.

Banks.

PENN'S VALLEY BANKING CO.,
CENTRE HALL.
Receive Deposits and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons,
WM. FOLZ, Pres. W. B. MINGLE, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
(late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
Receive Deposits and
Allow Interest;
Discount Notes;
Buy and Sell Government Securities; Gold and Coupons.
JAS. A. BEAVER, Pres. J. D. SHUGERT Cashier.

WM. GINTER,
Photographer, Cor. 3d & Market Streets, LEWISBURG, Pa. All kinds of work pertaining to photography extending in the highest style of the art. Prices as low as good work can be done for. Pictures in oil, crayon or India ink made life size from the smallest picture. All who have pictures to enlarge will do well by calling at my gallery. 15mar6m

Wise Men are always on the outlook for chances to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We want many men, women boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the start. The profits will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one engaged fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine. 1jan4y

A Great Cause of Human Misery
IS THE LOSS OF
MANHOOD

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorhœa induced by Self-abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, etc., by ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., and author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world renowned author, in this admirable lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically

This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of 6 cents or two postage stamps. Address,

THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO
41 Ann St. New York, P. O. box, 450

"Penn's Valley Bargain Store"

Cash or its Equal.

NO OTHER TERMS.

New Stock is now in !

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

FAIR DEALING—— ——LARGE ASSORTMENT.

Each one pays for what he buys and no more.

Call and be convinced that you can buy cheaper for cash than credit.

VERY RESPECTFULLY,

Clevan Dinges.

HARDWARE — STOVES.

In addition to our extensive stock of FARMERS, BUILDERS & BLACKSMITH supplies, we would call your attention to our stock

Heating Stoves, Cooks & Ranges,

We would especially suggest in Heating Stoves the

CROWNING GLORY,
FORT ORANGE,
EASTLAKE AND
WELCOME HOME.

In Cooks the REGULATOR PIONEER

In Ranges the VICTOR & APOLLA.

A full assortment of Fire Brick and Grates on hand.

WILSON, McFARLANE & CO

SECHLERS! SECHLERS! SECHLERS!

— NEW GOODS —

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES.
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS,
MEATS,
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.,

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand 30 nov. tf

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NEW DEPARTURE.

—=‖o‖=—

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

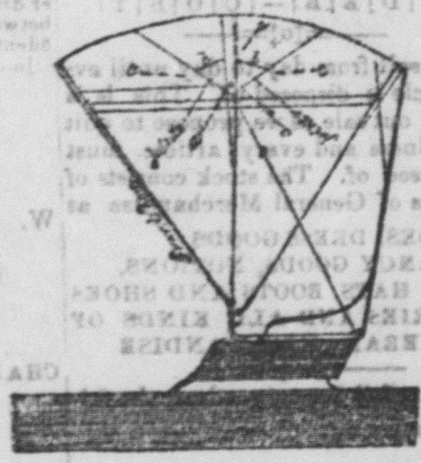
F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand, where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13july Spring Mills, Pa.



PATENT SPOW TOP.

This is now the most popular top made, simple is its construction, and very graceful in appearance Positively warranted to give satisfaction. Finished tops including body unpainted, finished tops with seat only or the skeleton of tops furnished on short notice

Please inquire for the drop shifting rail and seat combined, a device by which the top may be thrown back without folding any curtins, Pat. allowed. Send for circulars.

LEVI MURRAY,
Carriages, Sleighs &c.
Centre Hall, Pa.

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

CLOSING OUT SALE!

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

U|N|D|E|R|—|C|O|S|T|.
U|N|D|E|R|—|C|O|S|T|.

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Have a full line of goods at the folowing prices:

Calicoes, the best	5 to 6 cts
Fine Dress Goods, wool	6 to 50 cts
All wool Cashmere	20 to 50 cts
Flannels	7 to 40 cts
Table Trimmings	17 to 20 cts

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

ENCOURAGING.

Having been encouraged by the steady increase of business, I have remodeled, repainted and added to the external as well as to the internal appearance of my DRUG HOUSE, thereby making it more attractive to my customers I would now thank my customers for their liberal patronage in the past, and solicit a continuance of the same. My stock is as near full as possible. I am in complete communication with the principal Drug Houses of New York and Philadelphia and am supplied with cuts and price lists, and anything in my line not kept in stock, will be sent for at once and delivered at the same prices that it could be bought at if you went or sent yourself. I buy my drugs for cash, pay no discounts, which enables me to sell just as cheap as any other drug store in the county. All business between dealer and customers strictly confidential. J. D. MURRAY.
jun 2f Centre Hall

GREAT BARGAINS

—IN—

FURNITURE AT

W. R. CAMP'S FURNITURE

ROOMS, Centre Hall, Pa.,

Consisting of

CHAMBER SUITS,
BEDSTEADS,
LOUNGES
BUREAUS,
SINKS
EXTENSION TABLES,
MATTRESSES,
SPRING BEDS,
CANE and WOOD SEAT CHAIRS &c,

UNDERTAKING a specialty.

We keep on hand all the latest and best styles of Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes and Shrouds, at prices to suit all.

REMEMBER THAT WE MANUFACTURE ALL OUR OWN FURNITURE, which we gurantee to be second to none in workmanship and finish. 18feb

BLACKSMITHING.—Mr. Chas. Bollinger, having taken possession of the smithshop connected with Murray's coachshop, is prepared to do all kinds of smithing on short notice and at reasonable charges. Horse-shoeing a specialty. 2may2m

CENTRE HALL

Carriage Shops.

J. W. HENNY & SAM'L SHOOP,
(Successors to J. O. Deininger.)

Manufacture and constantly keep on hand
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS,
SLEIGHS
and all kind of vehicles.

All work made of the best material, and put together by mechanics of long experience. Hence all work from these shops is guaranteed.

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and all work turned out first-class

COME AND SEE OUR WORK
jan27

WM A. SANDOE,
MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA.

Desires to announce to his customers that he has been to the city and taken a course of cutting under D. W. Belford, one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.

He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits. He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mar

THE CENTRE REPORTER,
Supplement.
CENTRE HALL, PA. May 31, 1883.

TAX RECOVERED BY THE STATE.

Lewisburg, Pa., May 23.—In the suit of the auditor general against Isaac Reish the state to-day recovered $1,400 collateral inheritance tax on the estate of his brother, John Reish, who died in 1878. John Reish was a wealthy old bachelor and a few days before he died made a deed of his property to his brother, thereby thinking to avoid payment of the tax.

Grand Spring Opening

OF ALL THE LATEST

NOVELTIES.

Wolf & Son's New Stock

is Complete in Every Department, Embracing:

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Trimmings,
Fancy Goods, Notions, Clothing,
Hats and Caps, Boots and
Shoes, Gents' Furnishing Goods,
Trunks, Satchels, Groceries,
Flour, &c., &c., &c.,
AND IN FACT EVERYTHING KEPT
IN A FIRST CLASS
MERCANTILE STORE.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS
In the Latest Styles and Designs,
to which we especially invite the
attention of the Ladies.

AN ELEGANT LINE OF
LADIES', MISSES' &
CHILDREN'S
FINE SHOES.

OUR STOCK OF
CLOTHING
—AND—
Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.
IS COMPLETE AND FOR
CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY
Cannot be Excelled.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

SPRING MILLS

Plaining Mill.

☞The place to buy your best☜ ☞and cheapest Building Mate-☜ ☞rial is of

Jas. S. Krape & Co.,

Spring Mills, Pa.,

who keep all kinds of FLOORING,

GERMAN, &

SPLIT SIDING,

SURFACE BOARDS,

WINDOW SASHES,

SHUTTERS, BLINDS.

&c., &c., &c.

Anything wanted not ready will be furnished on short notice.

MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

17may1y

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut* 10,000 *feet* in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Boiler, Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pullies, either cast or Meddart's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Catalogue, " " for information and prices. E. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box 846

28th Year—55th Season

—FOR—

BAUGH'S STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

THEY HAVE STOOD THE TEST AND CAN BE RELIED UPON.

Orders should be Sent in Early to Secure Our Cheap and Reliable

BAUGH'S 25-DOLLAR

PHOSPHATE,

—A Tried and Valuable Fertilizer.—

PRICE $25 PER TON OF 2000 LBS. On Cars or boats in Philadelphia,

—Guaranteed Analysis Printed on— Each Bag.

☞Send for Circular. Address,

BAUGH & SONS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
20 South Delaware Ave., Philad.

24may6t

NEW GROCERY
—AT—
—COBURN, PENN'A.—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
BEST OYSTERS
CRACKERS, &c. &c.

☞All kinds of Country Produce wanted, and highest market prices paid for it. 11jantf

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

after April 1st will open in the Durst-building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Snoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8martf

Here At Last.

After Long and Weary Waiting Relief is Brought to Those Who Need it.

"Well, Pat," said an Orange county physician to a complicated Irish patient some years ago, "for that pain in your chest you had better go home and put on a mustard plaster. I can't think this minute of anything better. And by the way," added the doctor turning to a friend, "I wish somebody would invent a real good plaster—something actually helpful for such cases as Pat's. Maybe they will sometime when its too late for me to use it."

When BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER was placed on market about ten years ago the doctor's hope became a fact. Because of the rare medicinal virtues inherent in it, its rapid action and sure results, the Capcine is fast displacing the slow-acting plaster of former days, for all affections to which a plaster is ever applicable. Price 25 cents. In the middle of the genuine is cut the word "Capcine."

Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, N. Y. june

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 31, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

FROM ILLINOIS.

RIDOTT, ILL., May 17.

ED. REPORTER.—Allow me to answer through the columns of your worthy paper some of the questions asked by my friends in "old Centre."

Ridott is located in the most beautiful and fertile part of Stephenson county on the south bank of Pecatonica, and on the Chicago & Northwestern R. R. and seven miles east of Freeport, the county seat, and 113 miles northwest of Chicago. It is an incorporated town containing about 500 inhabitants, a brisk business place, being a coal and grain centre; has two churches, viz: Free Methodist and United Brethren which are well attended; a large school building in which are two schools—grammar and primary—open nine months of the year; two Sunday schools, two stores, steam elevator and chopping mill, three smith shops, harness and shoe shop, meat market, public hall, two saloons and billiard halls.

The river is well stocked with fish, viz: Buffalo, redhorse, pickerel, pike and catfish, the latter grow very large; what are called catfish in the East are here called bullheads.

The surrounding country is a little rolling, but said to be very productive, prospects are good for a big hay crop; grain looks well, but owing to the hard winter fruit will be scarce, as it is nearly all frozen. The wet weather has delayed the farmers with their work, consequently there is a great deal of corn to plant yet. Timber for fuel is plenty, varieties are oak, sugar, maple, hickory, walnut, etc.—no pine.

Town and county is made up principally of people from Penn'a and New York, except the Germans we have, all in good circumstances. Aaron Durst, formerly of near Centre Hall, moved to this place about two weeks ago. We have no desire as yet to return and are all well. Thus I have told all the news in general. Yours truly,

C. P. LEITZELL.

The June number of the *North American Review* opens with an article by Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Cheif of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, on "American Manufacturing Interests", in which is given a singularly full and instructive historical sketch of the rise and progress of manufactures in the United States, together with a very effective presentation of their present condition, and of the agency of tariff legislation in promoting diversified industries and encouraging the inventive genius of the people. Should this author's advocacy of protective legislation prove distasteful, the reader finds the needed corrective in an article by the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, on "Incidental Taxation", which is an argument for Free Trade. D. C. Gilman, President of Johns Hopkins University, writes of the 'Present Aspects of College Training', as affected by the increase of wealth and luxury, the development of natural science, and the influence of a larger religious liberty. Edward Self presents some weighty considerations on the "Abuse of Citizenship", as exhibited in the machinations of the dynamitists against a friendly power, in disregard of the obligations of American neutrality. Prof. Isaac L. Rice criticises some of "Herbert Spencer's Facts and Inferences" in social and political science, and Christine Nilsson contributes "A Few Words about Public Singing". Finally, there is a symposium on "The Moral Influence of the Drama", the participants being on the one side, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley well known as an opponent of the stage, and on the other, John Gilbert, the actor; A. M. Palmer, theatrical manager; and Wm. Winter, dramatic critic. 50 cents a number: $5 a year. Published at 30 Lafayette Place, New York.

OVER ONE HUNDRED MILLIONAIRES IN THE QUAKER CITY.

George Alfred Townsend writes to the New York *Tribune* Mr. Frank McLaughlin, of Philadelphia, told me on Thursday that Francis Drexel, of the banking house which originated there, was said to be worth thirteen million dollars, and Anthony Drexel worth eleven million. There were about 100 millionaires in Philadelphia, and some fortunes of five to ten millions. Jay Cooke was probably worth three millions again. A Mr. William, of whom little was known, was one of the wealthiest Philadelphians. The son of Thomas A. Scott, age about thirty, was building the finest residence in Philad, on Walnut street. Mr. George Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, was put down at six millions, and Mr. Cassatt at two or three. Mr. Roberts' salary is $25,000 a year. Mr. Thomas, once of Jay Cooke's banking house, was now a partner in Drexel's. Colonel McClure has $34 000 income from his paper, his wife owning 555 out of the 2 000 shares, and his salary was $12,000, included in the above.

At Lindenville, Ohio, two children, 6 and 2 years old, were drowned by their mother, and afterward poisoned herself.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars, meeting in Chicago, proposes to aid in procuring liquor prohibition enactments in the several States.

Last week snow fell in Cincinnati, O., in Illinois the fruit crop has been injured by ice, and a severe frost has seriously damaged the crops in Missouri.

It was believed that upland cotton would suffer greatly from frost, which appeared in Arkansas and other portions of the South.

We learn that a few weeks since Mr. Geo. Reish at the distillery in Buffalo twp. purchased about 110 hogs in the west and brought them by cars to this county. They were not sick on the way but since he has received them they have been attacked with some disease and are dying very rapidly. Up to last Monday he had lost 53 of them and he has little prospects of saving any of them. It is hoped this disease will be prevented from spreading to other parts of the county.—Lewisburg Journal.

WHY THEY CALL HIM 'OLD MAN.'

"Yes, that's sadly so," said Jenkins, "my hair is turning gray and falling out before its time. Use something? I would but most hair restorers are dangerous." "True," answered his friend, "but Parker' Hair Balsam is as harmless as it is effective. I've tried it, and know. Give the Balsam a show and the boys will soon stop calling you "Old Man Jenkins." It never fails to restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Richly perfumed, an elegant dressing. may4t

John Wanamaker

starts the May and June Sales with the unheard-of aggregate stock of Two and a Half Millions

$2,500,000,

and nowhere in the United States is there so large a stock at retail to which

City and Country People

have access alike, with prices marked plainly, so that

All pay the same

at John Wanamaker's.

The certainty that besides numerous bargains daily spread on the counters the Big Store is now known to fix the Market Prices of all the things dealt in, settles conclusively that it is the BEST PLACE FOR STRANGERS to deal.

Those who do not care to stop over night at a hotel, can check bags, coats, umbrellas and packages at the store door and get a lunch in the building.

The few items below show how things are going just now.

Send postal card for samples.

From one of the largest and best Paris houses we have some splendid lots of Dress Goods, all told about two hundred full pieces, that were not ready for delivery until long after the time, and on account thereof were reduced 25 per cent. all around.

This makes some famous bargains:

41-inch all wool Illuminated Beige, 45c.

43 inch all wool Crepe Beige, 50c. Far under value.

45-inch Cashmere Beige, 60c. Far under value.

42-inch all wool Check, 50c. Far under value.

42-inch all wool Albatross, 60c. Far under value.

42-inch all wool Albatross, 75. Far under value.

The following lots are very desirable:

40-inch all wool French Shooda, 50c.

42-inch all wool French Shooda, 75.

42-inch all wool Pin's Head Check, 60.

31-inch Nun's Veiling (creams), 35c.

The steady increase of our Dress Goods Department must be owing to the constant watch to keep our prices the lowest. We could not afford to cut off dress patterns and take them back, as our rules compel, when others sold at lower rates, so we are on the alert all the time to protect ourselves by marking the lowest figures going.

A magnificent lot of newly imported Lyons Black Grenadines, warranted all silk. The designs are rich and beautiful. Two qualities, $1 25 and $1 50, which is said to be less than half of the cost of importation. Before the goods reached the counters twenty dresses were sold by sample pieces that customers saw in passing. We have some other Black Goods at half price.

Linnen Sheeting, 2¼ yds wide, value, 90c, now 65c; value $1 00, now 75c; value $1 20, now 85.

45-inch Pillow Linnen, 37½.

54-inch do d 50c.

40 inch Butcher's Linen, 22c.

2-4 Drawer Linen, 18, 22, 25, 28 and 31c.

Fine Cream Damask, $1 25; reduced to 1 dollar.

Table Cloths, 2¼x2¼, 2¼x3, 2¼ 4½, 2¼x5 yards.

Towel, 22x43 inches, weighing ½ a pound, 25c.

Damask Towel, 23x48 inches, good and heavy, price now at first hands, 37½c; our price 31c.

Ladies' English solid color brilliant Lisle Hose, 50c.

Ladies' colored Hose 12½c, hitherto 25c.

Ladies' long Balbriggan, French foot 20c, hitherto 31c.

Ladies' fancy Hose, a fifty cent quality for 25c.

Men's full regular made, (German) brown mixed 12½.

Men's English Striped, full regular made, 18c.

Children's full regular made, at 15, 20, 30, 36c, worth double.

The Madras, Nottingham, Antique and Tamboured Curtains are in usual abundance.

Furniture Covering being at 12½c a yard, and some of our Cretonne are the cheapest we have ever had.

Handsome Antique Curtains, $3 50 per pair.

Four styles Gentlemen's Suspenders, made in our work rooms at Oak Hall, 15, 25, 40 and 50c.

Balbriggan Underwear, 37½c; used to be 50c. Good Night Shirt, 75.

Some lots of Buttons nd Dress Trimmings at nominal prices as long as they last. New importation of Paris Buttons open.

Children's and Misses Trimmed Hats, ready to put on for $1 50 to $1 75 and 2 dollars and upwards, These come from our own work rooms.

Ladies' Rough-and-Ready Bonnets and Hats, all colors and black, for 25c.

173 dozen of sprays of fine flowers at 25c a spray, for millinery and corsage. These are about half price.

There is a new counter for 9 and 12c Satin and Gros Grain Ribbons, of which we have all colors.

The new Waukenphast Shoe is about the best thing yet that has done for men, if comfort for the feet is considered. Only first class workmen can make them, and, as yet, we have not been able to make sufficient quantities to get the price lower than 7 dollars; but this is a dollar less than, we are told, is asked elsewhere.

15-yard lengths of Summer Silks, 35 to 65c.

Glace Changeable Silks, 65c.

New India Silks, black grounds, small white figures, very handsome, at $1 50.

A fair Black Silk is going now for 75c, and quite a good one for a Dollar.

If you will pay $1 50, we have a quality of the Bellon make that we recommend, and will ask you to recommend after wearing it.

20-inch Black Satin Parasol lined in various colors, ten gilt ribs, handsome natural stick, Spanish lace trimmed. Price, 3 Dollars.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Chestnut Street. Thirteenth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FIRST FLOWER.

Meek flower! thro' all the wintry days,
When cruel winds wore blowing,
Unaided, thou by sun's kind rays,
Hast hopefully been growing;
Not murmuring once that fairer skies
Didst fail the while to bid thee rise.

Throughout those dark and dismal days,
My by-gone life attending,
When oft the sun refused its rays,
The clouds dire storms portending,
Had I but held thy faith, sweet flower,
That time would bring its brighter hour.

I had not mourned so deep my lot,
Nor cursed my days repining.
But be my lesson ne'er forgot,
That e'er the sun is shining;
That tho' to-day be dark with sorrow,
A brighter day may dawn to-morrow.

Country Roads.

In older countries than ours, and before the advent of railroads, great public highways were things of State importance. Some of these works were of considerable renown. Even as far back as two thousand years highways were constructed in the Roman Empire on such a durable plan that their remains are visible to this day. England and nearly every country on the Continent are at this day well provided in this respect. But in this country road-building cannot be said to have kept pace with either commercial advancement or the rapid development of material prosperity. We are, fortunately, in the possession of many rivers, and we have supplemented these here and there with costly canals, and, until the era of railroads, trade and population naturally clung to their borders. But the interior progress of our country, especially within the past twenty-five years, has been largely due to the marvelous expansion and improvement of our railroad system. This is not only the fact as to those far inland systems which open new regions and facilitate the march of a pressing population, but is particularly true of thickly settled States that are possessed of special water facilities.

But at some time there must be a limit to the multiplication of these feeders, which in turn must themselves be fed by the public highways. In fact, the country roads ought to be considered as an essential corrective of the railroad system. It must be acknowledged, however, that while railroads are constantly improving, making quicker time and lowering the cost of transportation, the common roads of the country have scarcely kept pace with the actual requirements of the public. We have been so absorbed in the construction of artificial lines of travel that the natural lines, the common highways, have been neglected. Near cities and large towns there are of course many exceptions to this remark; but elsewhere the situation is not much better than it was a quarter of a century ago. In many sections these roads are so boggy in wet seasons as completely to blockade the transmission of produce to the railroads, effecting often a serious disturbance of general trade. This was notably the case, it will be remembered, during an excessively wet spring four years ago, when the farmers in Southern Illinois and other Northwestern States were for several weeks in a state of mud blockade, and, utterly unable to drive their teams to the railroad stations, vast amounts of produce were left unmarketed at a time when it could have been sold to advantage. Experiences of this character, however, are peculiar to no particular season. We rarely take up a country newspaper that has not a complaint to make as to the losses incident one way or another to the impassable condition of the public highways. An intelligent sense of self-interest, it seems to us, must soon apply the proper remedy. We look to the farmers to begin the work. If the dirt roads were well graded, drained and solidified, teams could carry double what they now do, and do it in half the time, thus saving much to the producer as well as causing a more even current of commercial circulation. Bad methods ought to be remedied as well as modern improvements introduced.

There is also another phase of the subject. Not only would such highways as all our railroad traversing States ought to have been an advantage to producers and a boom to the railroads and to commerce, but they would immensely enhance the value of lands and homes, just as the railroads have increased the value of lands through which they pass. Roads well laid out and kept in constant repair make an attractive country, and a community can make no better investment than, in every possible way, to push their construction.

—Bryn Mawr (Pa.) *Home News.*

There are many flat metal buttons the size of a silver half-dime, some of which are polished blue steel with a gray steel rim, or they may have a bronze ground, with a gilt crescent moon showing the profile face of a man in it, with tiny gilt stars beyond, or else the plain jet black surface may be dotted with steel, gilt, or jet beads; bone and vegetable ivory buttons of various colors are also shown in both flat and ball shapes.

Good Humor.

"Are your domestic relations agreeable?" was the question put to an unhappy looking specimen of humanity. "Oh, my domestic relations are all right" was the reply, "it's my wife's relations that are causing the trouble."

An English servant girl, who had returned from the United States to visit her friends at home, was told she "looked really aristocratic." To which she responded: "Yes, in America all of us domestics belong to the hire class.

Another case in which a soft answer turned wrath into merriment: At a certain party a gentleman, in the midst of an angry dispute, threw a bottle a his opponent's head by way of emphasising his argument. Foote, who was present, immediately picked the missile up and laid it on the table, saying, "Friends, if you pass the bottle as quickly as that you won't be able to stand the evening."

MAID OF ATHENS:—

Maid of Athens, we must part,
I hear your father—I must start;
He's broken of his midnight rest;
Discretion on my part is best,
I'd better git.

Maid of Athens, ere I go,
Kiss me once, for luck, you know;
Your father's foot is on the stair—
None but the brave deserve the fair—
The gas ain't lit.

Maid of Athens, just once more—
Little ships must hug the shore;
Hark! the dog has broke his chain.
Zounds! I'm in hard luck again—
Great Scot! I'm bit!

On the day before the reception tendered her recently, at St. George's, Bermuda, the Princess Louise went for a solitary stroll along the shore; and, after a time becoming thirsty, she stopped for a drink at the cottage of a negro fisherman. No one was there but "auntie," and she was busy as she could be ironing a shirt for her "ole man" to wear at the reception. The princess, asked for a drink. "I'se no time to bodder getting water fo' you," was the reply. "I'se fea'ful busy, for I'se bound to see de queen's chile to-morrow." "But, if you'll get me a drink, I'll iron while you do so," said the thirsty princess. The offer was accepted, the princess finished the shirt, and got her drink, and then revealed her indentity. "Fo' de Lo'd, honey!" exclaimed "auntie," when she recovered from her surprise. "Ole man no' no one ever wear *dat* shirt again, nohow."

The Transvaal Republic in South Africa

Has completed its reorganization by the election of Paul Kruger to the Presidency. Although the news of the result has just been cabled to this country, the election was held in February. Previous advices stated that never in the history of any country had an appeal to the people on such a vitally important subject as the choice of a chief ruler elicited so little interest as on this occasion. A profound indifference and apathy pervaded all classes of the people. There was no enthusiasm and no excitement in any district. The rival candidates were Paul Kruger and Piet Joubert. The popular voice in the towns and villages was from the first rather in favor of Kruger, who was regarded by the more intelligent class of voters as being the safer man of the two candidates, and less likely to run the country into difficulties through personal ambition than his competitor. The result of the election, therefore, is likely to be regarded with marked disfavor by the Jingo party in England, who have been longing for such evidence of an aggressive disposition on the part of the Boers as would render necessary a fresh interference by the British. Onkle Paul, as Kruger is affectionately called by his countrymen, is a man of sixty, of middle height, a thick-set figure, very active, and wearing a short-clipped beard. Joubert is a representative of the better-educated element of the Boers, while Kruger belongs to the class known as Doppers, who are only half educated and half civilized. When he made his first visit to England on behalf of his countrymen, he wore the broad felt hat, the short jacket, and "veldt schoon"—shoes of untanned leather—which form the usual and recognized costume of a Dopper. On his return he met the astonished gaze of his friends clad in a high hat, a long black cloth coat, and the boots worn by ordinary civilized men. "England was well enough," he said, "and there were fine houses, but if a man wanted to go and smoke by himself, even away from London, every piece of the veldt seemed to be owned by some one or another, and if you sat down to smoke under a tree, you hadn't taken two whiffs before a man would come up and say that land was his and he didn't want you there." Kruger is almost as good a guerrilla fighter as Joubert, but his forte is declamation. His speeches, like his letters, are full of Bible texts, and his account of the Spitzkop battle reads not unlike the reports King William sent to Queen Augusta at the outset of the Franco-Prussian war. Kruger came into notice by his energy and his skill as a marksman in the wars against Mopoch and Malow, two border chiefs, in 1864-65, and ever since then he has been a leader of his people. At the time that Sir Theophilus Shepstone issued his proclamation annexing the Transvaal Republic to the British Empire, he was Vice-President of the Republic. At the agitation meetings in December, 1879, he was nominated as President of the Independent Volksraad, which the Boers informed the British administrator they had resolved to establish. For this Kruger was arrested on the charge of high treason, but the charge was eventually dropped and Kruger, together with Joubert, went in June, 1880, to England on a mission on behalf of the Boers. No sooner, however, did the rising take place than Kruger and Joubert took the direction of affairs, the former being proclaimed President, and the latter Commandant-General of the Boer forces, these two, together with Pretorius, forming a reigning Triumvirate, which issued a Proclamation of Independence, and whose authority was recognized as supreme in the reconstituted Republic. Under Joubert's leadership, the Boers defeated the British, with great loss, at Spitzkop, on Sunday, February 27, 1882, Sir George Colley the British commander, being among the slain. The Liberal Government accepted the fruits of this defeat by restoring the independence of the Transvaal, and now the little Dutch Republic in the wilds of South Africa is fairly in working order again.

Pious Sentiment.

Old age is the night of life, as night is the old age of the day. Still, night is full of magnificence; and for many it is more brilliant than the day.

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.—*Pope.*

Beautiful feet are they that do
The work of the noble, good and true,
Busy for them the long day through.
Beautiful feet are they that go
Swiftly to lighten another's woe,
Thro' summer's heat and winter's snow.

A firm faith is the best divinity; a good life is the best philosophy; a clear conscience is the best law; honesty is the best policy; and temperance the best physic.

The life of a true christian is like a beautiful river; it flows on in a steady, even course; the storm of life may ruffle its surface, but the deep undercurrent moves on undisturbed.

Now.

Arise! for the day is passing,
While you lie dreaming on;
Your brothers are cased in armor,
And forth to the fight are gone.
Your place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has a part to play;
The past and the future are nothing
In the face of the stern to-day.

Arise! for the hour is passing;
The sound that you dimly hear
Is your enemy marching to battle.
Rise! rise! for the foe is here!
Stay not to brighten your weapons,
Or the hour will strike at last,
And from dreams of a coming battle
You will waken and find it past.

POETRY AND RELIGION.—Poets to be great must be christians. True, Homer and the Greek dramatists, Pinder and Virgil, were not so; but they had instincts identical with those of christians. They had a reverence for the unseen world and for divine authority. Unbelieving poets have to write like christians when they would become great and make a deep impression. Mr. Alfred Austin has never written any poem one-half so beautiful as the "Madonna's Child." This is equally true of art. Poetry and painting alike crave after an ideal, and without a God an ideal is a contradiction in terms.—*Earle.*

Grain Prospects.

For quite a while the newspapers have been endeavoring to write down the prospects of grain, and especially of wheat, and some of the most ridiculous prognostications have been given the public.

One of the largest and most respectable metropolitan journals of the country, more than a month ago gave out dismal accounts of the prospects of the crop of spring wheat in Dakota.

How was it possible then to foretell the crop prospects from spring wheat, the seed in the granary and the ground not ploughed? It was not even possible at that time to predict the yield of winter wheat, except where cold weather with frequent thawings and freezings in the absence of snow, had thrown up and destroyed the rootlets of the tender grain.

It may be depended upon that from nothing now known we can safely predict at least an average crop all over the country.

The President appointed Charles Lyman, Chief Clerk of the U. S. Treasurer's office, to be Chief-Examiner under the Civil Service Commission.

Child Life One Hundred Years Ago.

One hundred years ago a little girl named Mary Butt was living with her parents at the pretty rectory of Sanford-on-the-Terne, in England. She was a bright and beautiful child, and when she grew up she became Mrs. Sherwood, the writer of a great many charming stories for young people.

But nothing that she wrote is so entertaining as the story of her childhood, which, when she was an old lady, she told to please her grandchildren. I wonder how the girls who read this paper would endure the discipline which little Mary submitted to so patiently 1782.

From the time she was six until sh was thirteen she wore every day an iron collar around her neck, and a backboard strapped tightly over her shoulders. This was to make her perfectly straight. Perhaps you may have seen here and there a very stately old lady who never was known to lean back in her chair, but who always held herself as erect as a soldier on duty. If so, she was taught, you may be sure, to carry herself in that way when she was a little girl.

Poor Mary's iron collar was put on in the morning, and was not taken off until dark, and, worse than that, she says, "I generally did all my lessons standing in stocks, with the collar around my neck. I never sat on a chair in my mother's presence."

Her brother and herself were great readers, but you can count on the fingers of one hand all the books they had to read. "Robinson Crusoe," two sets of "Fairy Tales," "The Little Female Academy," and "Æsop's Fables" formed the entire juvenile library. They used to take "Robinson Crusoe" and seat themselves at the bottom of the wide staircase, the two heads bent over the page together. Whenever they turned a leaf, they ascended a step, until they reached the top and then they began to go down again.

Little Marten was not very persevering with his Latin, so, although it was not then the fashion for girl's, Mary's mother decided that she should begin the study in order to encourage him. The sister soon distanced the brother, and before she was twelve her regular task of a morning was fifty lines of Virgil, translated as she stood in the stocks.

You will ask what sort of dress this little girl was allowed to wear one hundred years ago. In summer she had cambric, and in winter linsey-woolsey or stuff gowns, with a simple white muslin for best. Her mother always insisted on a pinafore, which was a great loose apron worn over everything else, and enveloping her from head to feet.

It is quite refreshing to find that neither the blackboard nor the Latin took from the child a love of play and of dolls. Her special pet was a huge wooden doll, which she carried to the woods with her, tied by a string to her waist, after the grown people had decided that she was too big to care for dolls. A friend one day presented her with a fine gauze cap, and this was the only ornament she ever possessed as a child.

I think the little girls who compare 1882 with 1782 must be thankful they were not born in the last century. I know that I am. Yet little Mary Butt was a very happy child, spending, when permitted, hours of great delight in the woods and groves, and listening eagerly to the talk of the learned and traveled visitors who came to Stanford Rectory.

The Tax on Tobacco.

The tax on all kinds of Manufactured Tobacco is 9 cents ℔ lb; Snuff, 8 cents ℔ lb; Cigars, $3 ℔ thousand; Cigarettes weighing not over 3 lb ℔ thousand, 50 cents ℔ thousand; Cigarettes and Cheroots weighing over 3 lb ℔ thousand, $3 per thousand. The duty on Foreign Cigars is $2.50 ℔ lb, and 25 ℔ cent. ad valorem. Cigarettes same duty as cigars. Imported Cigars, Cigarettes and Cheroots also bear the prescribed Internal Revenue taxes, to be paid by stamps at the Custom House. The import duty on Leaf Tobacco is 35 cents ℔ lb; Leaf Tobacco stemmed, 50 cents ℔ lb; Manufactured Tobacco, 50 cents ℔ lb; Scraps, 50 cents ℔ lb. Manufactured Tobacco and Scraps are also subject to the Internal Revenue tax of 8 cents ℔ lb, and must be packed in conformity with Internal Revenue law and regulation. Scraps and cuttings, however, may be withdrawn in bulk for use in a tobacco, snuff, or cigar manufactory without payment of the Internal Revenue tax.

On Sumatra tobacco the import duty is 35 cents gold ℔ lb.

Pipes and pipe bowls, 75 ℔ cent. ad valorem, and $1.50 ℔ gross; common clay pipes 35 ℔ cent. ad valorem; parts of pipes, 75 ℔ cent. ad valorem; all smokers' articles, 75 ℔ cent. ad valorem; snuff-boxes and chewing-tobacco pouches, 35 ℔ cent. ad valorem.

Monopoly.

The manufacturer is buried almost by the mountains of obloquy and epithetical denunciations that are being heaped upon him. The railroad magnate, whose energy and tact have massed successful corporations upon the country, is anathematized from Dan to Beersheba, by the ne'er-do-wells demagogues, and the non-working divide with the work-ever fellows. These loons seem to imagine that all can do well. Why don't these superficial statesmen sail into the profitable waters of the seed business and other mediums of profit other than manufacture? Take first the seed trade. Suppose we tell them that a seedman buys from the farmer—and he can raise them much lower if he has a farm in connection with his establishment—a bushel of cucumber seed for which he pays $1.50 cents per bushel. There are 32 quarts in a bushel, and a quart of this seed is supposed to weigh eight ounces. Suppose the seedman sell the half ounce paper of cucumber seeds for 5 cents per paper; note his profit: 32 quarts 8 ounces each, 356 ounces or 512 half ounces, at 5 cents, $25.60 cents, for what cost $1.50. "Do seedmen get rich?" We don't know, but if the same profits as cited extend through all the ramifications of their business, they ought to keep in the front line of those who are in the race for fortune. We cannot see how it is that wise men, at least those that are considered so, will cling to the belief that the entire country is brought to the verge of ruin, so that the manufacturer can realize his 33⅓ per cent. This is the highest profit we have ever heard claimed for them by those who would destroy them. There is not a medium in the country operating between the consumer and producer who invests a similar amount with the manufacturer, but realizes a larger profit. The printer pays his workman sixteen dollars a week and charges his customers 50 cents an hour or $5 per day, making per week for the same services $30, and of all middle men printers are the most liberal and the most illy paid. The broker steps in between buyer and seller, and without investment or risk secures a profit. The merchant buys his goods from first hands, and makes his 20, 30 or 100 per cent. Bosses in each trade make a handsome profit as compensation for their supervising work. And so on all through the ramifications of trade, barter, mechanism, jobbing, contracting, or in the professions. The lawyer charges a so-called exorbitant fee, not for the work done, but the midnight lamps trimmed, the vigils, the wear and tear of a quarter of a century, that have been used to learn what he puts into practice. It is not altogether for what he does, but for knowing how to do it. The same rule applies to the physician. We remember a lady asking an eminent surgeon who performed a slight operation for her, whose bill was $25 for ten seconds' work, "Is it not too much for the time occupied?" "I only charge one dollar for the operation, the additional $24 was for knowing how." A man will risk health and life to secure the knowledge that is to enrich him with fame or wealth, and yet his profits are denied by ignorance, who see no labor excepting in the efforts to saw or split wood, and who never did, do not, nor never will appreciate brain work, simply because their own defective organization renders them unfit to discriminate between brute and brain force.

If we take away from man all hope of a future of wealth or distinction we destroy all incentive to action, thus clogging the wheels of enterprise, discovery and improvement, the followings of which would be disorder, disruption and ruin. It is only through the hope of a future of profit, the per cent. not determined, that ambition is stimulated to deeds of valor, or of habits of deprivation to secure opulence. The man or men who fail to comprehend the meaning of the logic we present is the veriest dolt. Why does the agitator run the gauntlet of opprobrium, social ostracism and risk life in his opposition to the order of things? Because he seeks distinction in some shape that is in harmony with his hopes or expectations. Did he not have this irritant or goad to urge him on he would soon become as useless as an exploded bomb, as his powder as soon as reached with a fus corresponding with his length of temper, would soon explode, leaving the Vesuvian thunderer altogether "broken up." Man cannot, will not bring his natural forces into action without some stimulus to lead him to energize them for future compensating rewards; and hence, led as he is by this hope of future reward, he drives on to success, which when attained leads to monopoly in this wise: when one man unites with another, and pooling their capital, embarks in an enterprise that yields a profit, thus depressing the values to an extent of the loss as deducted from the whole of the losers, yet not injuring society as a whole, as the profit mentioned is redistributed, merely seeking other channels, or in other words, changing owners. These men are so-called monopolists. Monopoly is nothing more than ten men using ten millions and employing ten thousand men, instead of 1000 anti-monopolists employing ten millions and employing 9000 men. It is really, arguing from the whole, a distinction without a difference. Revolution may destroy these common sense and natural conditions of financial society, but it would be but a few years at the longest when the same state of affairs would again be a source of annoyance to the unfortunate hewers and drawers. If a man is to be destroyed because rich, then on the converse of the proposition a man who is poor ought to be hung for his poverty. It is a poor rule that wont work both ways. *Thoroughbred Stock Journal.*

Marshal Canrobert's Romance.

Marshal Canrobert inhabits a small hotel in the Rue de Marignan. Like most French soldiers he is careless of luxury, and busies himself but little about the fine arts. The thing that strikes one on entering is a little perambulator hidden away under the staircase; the walls are covered with the most modest engravings, water-color sketches and photographs, which do not speak well of the Marshal's taste in *les beaux arts.*

And now I would say a few words of Madame le Marechale. At the close of the Crimean campaign, one evening at a reception held at the Ministere des Finances, as Marshal Canrobert entered the *salon*, a young lady, whose remarkable beauty was not a little enhanced by her simple dress of plain white tulle, came with shy boldness up to the hero and said:

"Monsieur le Marechal will do with me as he did with the Russians, and make me dance?"

"You forget, Mademoiselle, that there is an armistice now!"

"And a free pardon and amnesty for my boldness, I hope?"

Without replying, the Marshal offered the young lady his arm, and, bringing her up to a young officer who happened to be tanding near, said:

"*Tenez*, Monsieur! Dance this quadrille with Mademoiselle, and bear in mind that to-night a Marshal of France envies a sub-lieutenant!"

Before many years had passed the young and beautiful Miss Flora Macdonald, who had aspired to dance with the coadjutor of Marshal Pelissier had become Madame la Marechal Canrobert.

After having waited a few minutes in the *salon* above mentioned, a servant announces that M. le Marechale is ready to receive you, and mounting to the second floor, you are ushered into the presence of the old warrior in his den; a simple room, without any ornament, but littered with books bearing on military matters, newspapers, maps, etc., etc., Marshal Canrobert is about seventy, and of medium height. His gray hair is very curly, and the *ensemble* of his face is most agreeable, the forehead being high and intellectual, and the glance from his eyes kind but keen, brilliant and penetrating. His carriage is stern and resolute, but the back is a little bowed, and the head inclined to one side when the Marshal speaks. The tone of his voice is splendid: it rings, and the slight southern accent lends an irresistible charm to the bold, frank, soldierly words of greeting with which you are made welcome.

Waterproof Bricks.

Waterproofing is a process which has been brought forward with varied claims of superior adaptation as compared with ordinary bricks, and these claims have lately been subjected to investigations of a practical nature. In order to ascertain what amount of water the brick would absorb in their natural condition, two bricks of the same kind as those that were treated with the waterproofing were immersed in water, and at the end of an hour one brick had absorbed nine and seven-tenths per cent. of its weight of water, and the other ten per cent.; as their weight did not increase after several hours' immersion, this was all that the bricks would absorb. To ascertain the effect of freezing upon the saturated bricks, one of them was exposed for a few hours to a temperature somewhat below the freezing point of water, and the freezing of the water in the bricks burst a piece of some three or four square inches in area, and about one-half an inch thick at its thickest part out of one face of the brick.

The damage at Denver, Colorado, by the hail storm, will probably amount to $75,000. Scarcely a building in the city escaped injury. The fruit trees were greatly damaged. The loss to ranchmen around Denver is very heavy. ——At Omaha, Nebraska, the damage will amount to about $15,000. Some houses were flooded, but no lives lost. ——Much damage was done in Chicago and its neighborhood by a storm. The Methodist church at South Evanston was completely wrecked by the wind.

Recent Legal Dicisions.

TRADE-MARK—EXPIRED PATENT.—Sewing machines were manufactured in Germany and sent to London for sale. They were made under the Singer patent after its expiration, and were sold as Singer machines. The Singer Manufacturing Company sued for an infringement of its trade-mark on the ground that it had always designated its machines by a brass plate on the machine having the word "Singer" on it. In this case—Singer Manufacturing Company vs. Loog—it appeared that the machines were made under the Singer patent, and that they had the brass plate with "Singer" on it placed on them. The case was carried to the House of Lords, where the Lord Chancellor gave the following as his judgment: "1. After the expiration of a patent the right to manufacture under it is common to all, and the production may be designated so as to show the former invention, and the owner of the patent cannot complain that his trademark is appropriated. 2. But the business name and reputation of a manufacturer in producing work under a patent is his own, and no one can use his name fraudulently to mislead and deceive purchasers."

DEFECTIVE HIGHWAY—SNOW—PATH—CUSTOM.—An action was brought against the town of Litchfield, Connecticut, to recover for injuries suffered by reason of a defective sidewalk. The defect was a snow-drift; but it was shown that, according to the custom, the roads were broken by the neighbors after the storm. There was a drift, but a large part of the road-bed was clear. In this case—Seeley vs. Litchfield—the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut decided in favor of the town. Judge Carpenter, in the opinion said: "The duty of towns with reference to snow in the highways is a very limited one. Obstructions or defects from that cause are usually temporary.

"They are caused and would in due time be removed by the elements. But to avoid temporary inconvenience it is customary, especially in the rural districts, for the people to assemble and 'break out' the roads, without expense to the town. In doing so they aim at practical convenience, and frequently, as in this case, depart somewhat from the traveled path. People do not expect the roads to be as commodious and safe in the winter as in the summer. It is only in an exceptional case when the public authorities are called upon to act. The method adopted in this case was reasonable, and sanctioned by long and immemorial usage, by which the plaintiff here must be bound."

ACCIDENT INSURANCE—POLICY—TAKING POISON.—P, who was insured by an accident policy, died from taking a liquid which was poisonous, but which was not considered by him as injurious. In an action on the policy—Pollock vs. the United States Mutual Accident Association—the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided in favor of the company. The Chief Justice, Mercur, in the opinion, said: "The certificate of membership expressly declares that the benefits shall not extend to any case of death or personal injury, unless caused by external violence and accidental means; and it is expressly declared that there shall be no liability from death by taking poison. If the poison be innocently taken the effect of it may be said to be accidental, but against such an accident there is an express provision. To hold the association liable would be contrary to the whole purpose of its formation, as expressed in the agreement."

WILL—OF WOMAN—EFFECT OF HER MARRIAGE.—It was contended—Webb vs. Jones—in the New Jersey Court of Chancery, that the marriage of a woman who had made a will was revoked by the marriage. The Chancellor, in sustaining the will, said: "I am of opinion that the marriage did not revoke the will. The common law ground does not prevail in this State. By our law a wife loses no power to make a will by her marriage, except so far as the interest which the law gives her husband in her real property is concerned. That her will cannot affect. But as to her personal property, too (subject to her husband's rights therein), she has as full power to make a will as she had when she was unmarried. In other words, her right to make a will continues as before, notwithstanding her marriage. The reason, therefore (her disability), for holding marriage to be a revocation no longer exists, and therefore the rule should no longer exist."

Home Delights.

JELLY CAKE FRITTERS.—Cut stale sponge or very plain cup cake into rounds with a cake cutter; fry to nice brown in sweet lard; dip each round in boiling milk to soften it and get rid of the grease; lay upon a hot dish and spread with sweet jelly or jam; pile neatly one upon another and send around hot sweetened cream to pour over them.

BAKED CODFISH.—Pick up the fish and freshen a little as for cooking, then into a dish put a layer of cracker crumbs, then one of fish, over each layer sprinkle pepper and butter, continue until you have two layers of fish and three of crackers; lastly, beat two eggs with milk enough to cover the whole and bake about three-quarters of an hour.

POTATO STRIPS.—Pare, cut in long strips, lay in cold water for an hour, dry by spreading them on a towel and pressing another upon them; fry to a light brown in salted lard; shake off the fat in a hot colander; line a deep dish with a napkin and put in the strips. They should not be crowded in frying, but each should be distinct and free from the rest.

MACARONI WITH EGGS.—Break half a pound of macaroni into short bits, cook tender in boiling salted water, drain well, put into a deep dish and pour over it a cupful of drawn butter in which have been stirred two beaten eggs and two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, with salt and pepper; loosen the macaroni to allow the sauce to penetrate the mass, and pass more grated cheese with it.

COLD SLAW.—Beat the yolks of four eggs to a very light cream; then stir gradually into them five tablespoonfuls of cider vinegar, add two or three teaspoonfuls of sugar and stir the mixture over the fire until it begins to thicken like boiled custard; then move and add a teaspoonful of butter and nearly a teaspoonful of anchovy mustard. Set the sauce upon ice to become cold, and pour it over the sliced cabbage just before serving. Celery is often mixed with the cabbage for this salad.

A VERY APPETIZING SAUCE to serve with broiled mackerel is made by melting a little butter adding the juice of one lemon, and a teaspoonful of chopped parsley. This may be poured over the fish, or served in a bowl and added by each one at the table to his or her portion of fish. An authority on cooking recommends letting mackerel lie in enough milk to cover it for an hour before broiling; this to be done, of course, after the fish has been freshened over night in cold water.

COOKING OYSTERS. — A dish of oysters prepared in this way is very nice for tea. Toast some slices of bread until they are well browned on both sides; butter them on both sides; put the slices around the sides of a pudding dish; then put a layer of oysters, well seasoned with butter, pepper and salt, in the bottom and cover it with bread crumbs, and so on until the dish is full; pour over all a coffee-cupful of hot water, or enough to moisten the bread and toast. Bake for three-quarters of an hour in a hot oven.

CHOCOLATE ICE CREAM.—Chocolate ice cream, which is perfectly delicious, is made by taking two quarts of sweet cream (not milk), half pint of milk, sugar enough to sweeten this, four eggs, and about one-third of a cake of chocolate grated; flavor the cream with vanilla before stirring in the chocolate; beat the cream until it is stiff, and then add the other ingredients. Freeze, stirring until it is so hard you can do so no longer; the more rapidly you stir it the finer grained the cream will be.

RAISEN PIE.—Raisen pie, which is preferred by many people to grape pie, is made of one cup of crackers, rolled very fine; one cup of cold water, the juice and rind of one lemon, one cup of raisins, stoned and chopped very fine, and one heaping teacupful of sugar. Beat these thoroughly together and add one egg the last thing. Bake with a thin upper and under crust; rub the top crust with the white of an egg or with a little milk with sugar dissolved in it; bake in a moderate oven, but brown the pie by setting it on the shelf in the oven.

A Lovely Legend.

A century since in the North of Europe stood an old cathedral, upon one of the arches of which was a sculptured face of wondrous beauty. It was long hidden, until one day the sun's light striking through a slanting window revealed its matchless features. And ever after, year by year, upon the days when for a brief hour it was thus illuminated, crowds came and waited eagerly to catch but a glimpse of that face. It had a strange history. When the cathedra lwas being built an old man, broken with the weight of years and care, came and besought the architect to let him work upon it. Out of pity for his age, but fearful lest his failing sight and trembling touch might mar some fair design, the master set him to work in the shadows of the vaulted roof. One day they found the old man asleep in death, the tools of his craft laid in order beside him, the cunning of his right hand gone, his face upturned to this other marvellous face, which he had wrought there—the face of one whom he had loved and lost in early manhood. And when the artists and sculptors and workmen from all parts of the cathedral came and looked upon this face they said, "This is the grandest work of all; love wrought this."

In the great cathedral of the ages—the temple being builded for an habitation of God—we shall all learn sometime that love's work is the grandest of all. —*J. L. Russell.*

A RUSSIAN POEM.

dmire the view before us; that sorry row
of huts,
Behind them a long level descent of black
earth,
And above them one thick layer of grayish
clouds.
Where are the gay fields? where are the
shady woods?
Where the river? In the court there by the
fence.
Shoot up two beggarly trees to glad the eye,
Just two, and no more; and one of them
Has long been shorn by Autumn rains of
every beauty,
While the sparse leaves on the other are
withered and yellow,
Awaiting the first breeze to fall and foul the
sluggish pond below.
No other sign of life: not even a stray dog
to be seen;
But stay, there's Ivan, and behind him two
old women.
With head uncovered he is carrying the
coffin of his child,
And from afar shouts to the drowsy sexton,
And bids him summon the priest and open
the church door.
Quick! I have no time to lose; the brat
should have been buried an hour ago!

Agricultural.

One school district in Maine, containing eighteen farms, received over $10,000 for apples sold in a single year.

Experiments in draining roads with tile, it is said, will solve the problem of securing good wagon roads for the Western prairies.

California is becoming a cotton-growing State. One plantation in Sonoma county yielded last season 40,000 pounds from 200 acres.

Seeds buried too deeply receive a deficient supply of air. As a rule, seeds require to be sown more deeply in proportion to their size and the lightness of the soil.

It is said that the saving of half a cent a bushel in gathering the corn crop of Kansas would be an aggregate economy of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars.

"Ten acres properly cultivated are worth fifty half done," was wisely said by the retiring President of the New York State Agricultural Society at the last annual meeting.

The woody fibres which go to make up the bulk of a timber tree are nothing but cells of a particular form thickened by the deposit of woody matter in their interior and aggregated in a special way.

Many Connecticut farmers have been successful in raising early amber cane, and getting a good quality of both sirup and sugar from it. The yield has ranged from 100 to 300 gallons of sirup per acre, at a cost of about 26 cents per gallon.

An excellent vegetable is salsify or "vegetable oyster." It is not grown as generally as it ought to be, and is often hard to obtain. It should be own early in the spring, in deep, rich, mellow soil, and not a weed should be suffered to dispute the ground with it.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* gives it as his opinion that in regard to scalding, boiling, or steaming, an experience of five years with steamed food for a dairy of from thirty to fifty cows led him to the conviction that if compelled to take his choice and pay for it he would pay more for the exemption than the adoption. He is convinced that cutting the long forage pays better than any other preparation in a well-managed dairy.

In applying fertilizers of a soluble character it is economical to manure the plant rather than the soil. The practice is especially applied to crops sown in drills, where the plants are a considerable distance apart in the rows. The manure is deposited by the drill along the line of each plant row and immediately covered in. Manures which are not so readily soluble produce the best effect when intimately mixed with the soil.

Tomatoes raised in poorish light soil will ripen ten days earlier than those raised in rich soil. We know this from the actual test during the present season. If large, showy tomatoes are wanted, regardless of flavor or time of ripening, then the rich soil and the rank growth are needed. Cutting off all but one or two fruits of the clusters while they are small and green will also cause those remaining to grow to a larger size. So says the *Rural New Yorker*.

It is marvelous how sheep and wool growing have increased in this country within the last fifteen or twenty years. In 1860 there were only about 23,000,000 sheep in the United States. We now have nearly 50,000,000. In 1860 the wool clip amounted to only 60,000,000 pounds; to-day it is nearly 300,000,000 pounds—an increase within this period of over two-fold of sheep and five-fold in the production of wool, giving unmistakable evidence of our advance in this industry.

The commonly received advice to orchardists to scrape the rough bark from old apple trees has been contradicted, some having tried it and concluded that the practice did more harm than good. The rough bark is a protection to the trees from sudden changes of temperature. The benefit often claimed from scraping the trees comes from the greater attention paid to them in other respects by men who take this trouble. Whitewashing apple trees is equally ineffectual for good.

The conveyance of pollen from one flower to another in cross-fertilization is effected naturally by the wind or by the agency of insects and other creatures. Flowers that require the aid of insects usually offer some attraction to their visitors in the shape of bright color, fragrance or sweet juices. The color and markings of a flower often serve to guide the insects to the honey, in the obtaining of which they are compelled eitherto remove or to deposit pollen.—*American Cultivator.*

The Old Man was Not Esthetic

Why, you superlative pa!" she exclaimed, "I am utterly glad to see you." The old gentleman was somewhat unnerved by the greeting, but he recognized the sealskin cloak in his grip as the identical piece of property he had paid for with his bay mare, and he sort of squat it up in his arms and planted a kiss where it would do the most good, with a report that sounded above the noise of the depot. In a brief space of time the trunk and its attendant baggage were loaded into the wagon, which was soon bumping over the hubbles toward home.

"Pa, dear," said the young miss, surveying the team with a critical eye, "do you consider this quite excessively beyond?"

"Hey?" returned the old man with a puzzled air. "Quite excessively beyond what? Beyond Warren? I consider it about ten miles beyond Warren, countin' from the Bath way, if that's what you mean."

"Oh, no, papa, you don't understand me," the daughter explained. "I mean this horse and wagon. Do you think they are soulful? Do you think they could be studied apart in the light of a symphony, or even a simple poem, and appear as intensely utter to one on returning home as one could express?"

The old man twisted uneasily in his seat, and muttered something about he believe it used to be used for an express-wagon before he bought it to deliver pork in, but the conversation appeared to be traveling in such a lonesome direction that he fetched the horse a resounding crack on the rotunda, and the severe jolting over the frozen ground prevented further remarks.

"Oh, there is that lovely and consummate ma!" screamed the returned collegiate, as they drove up to the door, and presently she was lost in the embrace of a motherly woman in spectacles.

"Well, Maria," said the old man at the supper-table, as he nipped a piece of butter off the lump with his own knife, "an' how'd you like your school?"

"Well, there, pa, now you are show—I mean I consider it far too beyond," replied the daughter. "It is unquenchably ineffable. The girls are so sumptuously stunning—I mean grand, so exquisite, so intense. And then the parties, the balls, the rides—Oh, the past weeks have been one sublime harmony."

"I s'pose so, I s'pose so," nervously assented the old man as he reached for his third cup half full. "But how about your books—readin', writtin', grammar, rule o' three—how about them?"

"Pa, don't," exclaimed the daughter reproachfully; "the rule of three! grammar! It is French, and music, and painting, and the divine in art that has made my school life the bos—I mean that have rendered it one unbroken flow of rhythmic bliss—the incomparably and exquisitely all but."

The grocery man and his wife looked hopelessly at each other across the table. After a lonesome pause the old lady said: "How do you like the biscuit, Mary?"

"They are too utter for anything," gushed the accomplished young lady, "and this plum preserve is simply a poem in itself."

The old man abruptly rose from the table and went out of the room, rubbing his head in a dazed and benumbed manner, and the mass-convention was dissolved. That night he and his wife sat alone by the stove until a late hour, and at the breakfast table the next morning he rapped smartly on the table with the handle of his knife, and remarked "Maria, me an' your mother have been talking the thing over, an' we've come to the conclusion that this boardin' school business is too utterly all but too much nonsense. Me an' her consider that we haven't lived sixty odd consummate years for the purpose of raising a curiosity, an' there's going to be a stop put to this unquenchable foolishness. Now after you've finished eating that poem of fried sausage an' that symphony of twisted doughnut, you take and dust up-stairs in less than two seconds and peel off that fancy gown an' put on a calliker, an' then come down here and help your mother wash dishes. I want t distinctly understood that there ain't going to be no more rhymthmic foolishness in this house so long's your superlative pa an' your lovely an' consummate ma's running the ranch. You hear me, Maria?" Maria was listening.—*Ex.*

Making Ice by Machinery.

We have visited the establishment of the Georgia Ice Company, where the manufacture of ice was certainly as interesting as anything we have seen. On the ground floor is a boiler fifty feet ong and four and a half feet in diameter, containing one hundred and fifty feet of three and a half-inch pipe. The boiler is kept filled with aqua ammonia, which is separated by the steam into ammonia gas and water. The gas leaving the water in the boiler forces its way through a six-inch pipe outside the building to the roof, four stories up, where it passes into 15,000 feet of coiled pipes, in which it is converted into liquid by cold water thrown over it in fountain jets. The liquid passes into fifteen thousand feet of two-inch pipe arranged in vertical sections thirty feet high and and three feet apart, and its sudden liberation into these pipes turns the liquid pure ammonia into vapor, and the sudden expansion makes the pipes intensely cold. Now, above these hundreds of vertical pipes are innumerable little fountain jets throwing spray all over the pipes, the spray freezing gradually, forming an icicle of pure ice around each pipe. The gas next goes into ten thousand feet of absorbing pipe, and, being cooled by water running on the pipes, it is met by water forced into the pipes, and thus converted back into aqua ammonia, which goes into a big boiler and is used over again—there is no waste, the same ammonia being used and reabsorbed any number of times. The water used for the spray is drawn from a well seventy-five feet deep on the premises, and the large blocks of ice (which are loosened from the pipes by a little hot steam, and chopped off by negroes who stand upon a pulley staging with their feet wrapped up in thick swabs of cotton sacking for warmth) came out pure and clear, and entirely free from any odor or objectionable taste.

After the pipes have been stripped, about five weeks are required for a new lot of the requisite thickness to form. But of course the pipes are never all stripped at the same time, the ice being in all stages of formation. The factory has a capacity of thirty-five tons per day, but twenty tons keep pace with the demand, and it isn't stored, but cut every day as it is delivered, and sells at from ten to twelve dollars per ton. As we picked our way among the gleaming and uneven pillars, with the water dripping and splashing down upon us, and the only light coming in through the smallest of windows at the top, it seemed as if we were in some underground ice cave. The whole building and its apparatus would cause strangers to wonder what in the world it was designed for.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Letter.*

Odd Stories About Animals.

A Toronto man while out hunting in Esquesing, near Milton Canada, shot a pure white squirrel.

A colley pup belonging to a shepherd of San Antonio, Texas, will put between 1600 and 1700 sheep in a pen without chasing or crowding any of them. When penning the sheep he has to work them down a long hill that slopes to a flat upon which the pen is built.

A Saginaw horse fell sick one night recently, and, breaking out of its stable, made its way to the stable of a veterinary surgeon who had before treated him for sickness. The surgeon's stable was closed and the sick horse, after standing at the door for hours, died there.

A rooster recently deserted his native barnyard near Warrenton, Va., and went to live in the woods with a flock of wild turkeys. He crows as usual every morning, and thus his master learns where the wild turkeys are, and so is able to have roast turkey as often as he wants it.

A dog owned in Portland, Me., has quite a fancy for traveling. When the freak takes him he goes aboard the Boston boat and makes a quiet trip of 150 miles by sea. When the boat reaches Boston he disappears in the crowd, but never fails to return and make the homeward trip at night. No one knows where he spends the day after leaving the boat, nor how he manages to keep posted on the boat's departure, which is two hours earlier in winter than in summer, but he never gets left.

Drowning a bear was the feat accomplished by James Humphrey, of Cohoes. While rowing on Long Lake he saw a bear on a small island in the middle of the lake. He thus describes what followed: "I jumped ashore and loaded up with a lot of stones. I had just got back to the boat, when Fred shouted 'here he comes.' I gave the bear a fusilade of rocks, but he paid no attention to them, but started for the shore. We followed, and I peppered him pretty lively with the rocks, and finally drove him back again to the island. He again started for the other side. We headed him back with stones, and went for him. I gave him one that luckily stunned him. Before he recovered I grabbed him by the ears and held his head under water until he was dead. The bear weighed 200 pound.

The Cologne journals tell a curious story of canine sagacity. Two dogs were caught stealing rabbits. One was a large dog of the neighborhood, a cross between a St. Bernard and a large woolly colley, feared by all other dogs; the second was a stranger, a small terrier, just slender enough to get through the hole into the rabbit house. The big dog, who on other occasions never noticed his smaller comrades, had evidently come to an understanding with his little friend about the nocturnal rendezvous. The big dog scratched away all the grass and stones, dragged up the board covering the entrance to the rabbit house, and let the terrier jump through the hole. The latter reappeared in a few minutes with a rabbit in his mouth, which he presented to his great friend, and both proceeded to devour their supper undisturbed.

While looking for cattle in the timber hills at the head of the Matilija, Ventura county, Cal., Senor Ramon Ortega and his little son were attacked by three large bears. Ortega jumped from his horse which ran off about a hundred yards and stopped. Ortega killed the biggest bear at the first shot and quickly silenced another, while the third took to the woods. Ortega's boy then went on foot to bring back the horse, but before he reached the animal a bear overtook him. As soon as the bear saw the boy he rushed at him, and the boy was too frightened to do anything but stand still and call to his father to save him. Ortega seized his rifle and fired just as the bear had risen on his haunches to strike the boy; the bullet knocked the bear down, but he rose again and rushed at the boy, the blood streaming from a bullet hole in his side, and this time he rushed at the fear-paralyzed boy with bloodshot eyes and foaming, open mouth. With a despairing cry, "He's got me father!" the frightened boy sank to the ground, and the desperate father sent a second bullet from his repeating rifle crashing into the bear. With an almost human cry of agony the savage brute fell backward and rolled down the hill.

Stories of Flowers

Napoleon, Princess Marie of Baden, and a Spray of Forget-me-nots.

The "soft cerulean hue" of the Mouse-ear Scorpion Grass would never have won poetic recognition if some one had not christened it forget-me-not. Who stood godfather history has not recorded, but tradition has it that a knight and his lady-love were interchanging sweet nothings on the banks of the Danube, when the fair one caught sight of some flowers on the other side of the river, so brightly blue, that she coveted their possession. A hint sufficed to send her lover plunging into the stream. He secured the flowers easily enough, but swimming back with them proved a more difficult matter. The current was too strong for him, and as it bore him past his despairing mistress, he flung the fatal flowers on the bank, exclaiming as he was swept to his doom, "Forget-me-not!"

And the lady fair of the knight so true
Aye remember his hopeless lot;
And she cherished the flower of brilliant
hue;
And braided her hair with the blossoms
blue.
And she called it Forget-me-not.

The story of the origin of the forget-me-not's sentimental designation may have been in the mind of the Princess Marie of Baden that winter day, when, strolling along the banks of the Rhine with her cousin, Louis Napoleon, she inveighed against the degeneracy of modern gallants, vowing they were incapable of emulating the devotion to beauty that characterized the cavaliers of older time. As they lingered on the cause-way dykes, where the Necker joins the Rhine, a sudden gust of wind carried away a flower from the hair of the princess and cast it into the rushing waters.

"There!" she exclaimed, "that would be an opportunity for a cavalier of the old days to show his devotion."

"That's a challenge, cousin," retorted Louis Napoleon, and in a second he was battling with the rough water. He disappeared and reappeared, to disappear again and again, but at length reached the shore safe and sound, with his cousin's flower in his hand. "Take it, Marie," said he, as he shook himself, "but never again talk to me of your cavalier of the olden time."

"JUDGE," said a lawyer to "his honor," during a lull in a case on trial, "what do you consider the best illustrated paper?" "A thousand pound bank note," growled the Judge.

THE want of the present is an iron window shutter that will open itself for firemen and have sense enough to keep shut when burglars are about. Such a thing has not been discovered yet.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., May 31, 1883.

The Largest Paper in Centre County.

TERMS —$2 per year in advance. $2 50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions. Yearly and half yearly ad's at special rates.

One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium.

For Completeness and Variety

of Stock the

THE FAIR & SUPPLY DEPOT,

Spring Mills, Penn'a,

"Takes the Cake." No place for shopping like 'em "in this neck o'-the-woods.

G. R. S & Co. WHITMER & Co

'THE FAIR" "Supply Depot"

SAVE 20 PER CENT

by calling at

D. GARMAN & SON'S,

BUSH ARCADE, BELLEFONTE, PA.,

for your

Dry-goods, Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods.

Every thing marked in plain figures and at the lowest possible price. Try us. 29mr3m

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Services in the Lutheran church, at Centre Hall, next Sabbath at 10 a. m.

——Mr. Benj. Kerstetter, our old friend and prominent citizen of the new town of Coburn, called to see us the other day.

——Dr. Hayes and lady, of Bellefonte, are about to start for Europe. The REPORTER wishes them a pleasant time.

——Members of the Lutheran church at Coburn, Penn twp., talk of erecting a church.

——Dinges' is the first store on this side the mountain to keep early vegetables, such as onions, raddishes, bananas, and other fruits. That's enterprise that deserves encouragement.

——We again issue a supplement this week, all the ad's in it are of interest to our readers in this section.

——Julian Fleming is agent for Gordon & Landis in the sale of agr. implements.

——In addition to the names mentioned by the REPORTER last week, Mr. John Grove, of Potter, is also urged by his friends for associate judge. With the material thus far offered Gov. Pattison can hardly fail in making a good appointment.

Mr. Gingerich, of this place, sent us a sample of his ice-cream, which we found No. 1. He will have ice-cream every Saturday evening at his house.

——Don Cameron in making up his wardrobe for his European trip, ordered all his clothing from the Philad. Branch, the saving on it pays his passage across the ocean and a week's hotel bill in London including segars.

——The corner-stone of the new Lutheran church at Madisonburg will be laid on Sunday, June 3. Rev. Fischer of this place will officiate.

——Mrs. Cath. Boozer and her son, David, have left on a visit to relatives in Kansas, and will likely remain all summer.

——Mr. J. W. Krumrine and Daniel Dribelbis, two of Ferguson's most respected farmers, tarried several hours with us a few days ago.

——At Reformed Classis which met in this place recently a committee was appointed to organize a congregation at Spring Mills. This congregation is then to be a part of the Centre Hall charge. And so a vexed question hes been settled.

——Thomas Burnside, of Bellefonte, has been appointed by the President Commissioner for the Government in the sale of the valuable timber and mineral lands in Missouri.

——On 21 inst. J. C. Motz and family, of Woodward, left home on a western bound trip, expecting to go as far as Denver, Col.

——Another old citizen has gone to his long home—Mr. Philip Stover, of Haines, who died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. W. Snook, of Millheim, on 23 instant. He was an upright man, in whom there was no guile.

——We were pleased to have a call from Mr. Henry Gast, a well known citizen and retired merchant of Mifflinburg. Mr. Gast is 78 years of age, but has the bloom of youth on his cheeks yet, and the activity of a 35er in his step. Mr. Gast is well known to many of our readers; he is an uncle of John and Wm. Wolf.

——Disappointed in love Mr. Butler, of Milesburg, attempted suicide by cutting his throat, a short time ago. The act did not prove fatal as yet. He is over 50 years of age, and sat down on the road near the home of his love after making the attempt on his life.

——The telephone is about to be extended from Bellefonte to Centre Hall, and by July 1st the REPORTER will have telephone connection with the outside world. The line will be extended to Pleasant Gap, State College, Boalsburg and Pine Grove. We are told that Spring Mills will want to have it extended form Centre Hall to that place.

——You can have a suit of clothes made to order at the Philad. Branch, fit guaranteed and low as ready-made goods. They have a full assortment of samples to select from. Save 4 to 10 dollars on a suit by going to Lewins & Co.

——W. M. Swab, of Linden Hall, clipped off of one sheep 17 pounds of wool, and his entire flock of ewes (10 in number) had an average of 13 1-10 pounds per head. These ewes were bred from ewes brought from Canada by D. C. Keller and M. L. Rishel. Mr. Swab recommends the Canada sheep to all owners of good stock, being large, hearty, great wool growers and fine looking. Perhaps Isaac Frain or some one else can beat this.

FRESH MEAT.—James A. Deckert's Spring Mills meat market supplies fresh stall-fed beef, constantly, also pork, veal and mutton in season. Potters Mills, Centre Hill and Penn Hall will be supplied from the wagon, two days each week. 10may6m

ST. JOE, Mo., May 24.—Dear sir:—While awaiting train here I will drop you a few lines. The wheat crop along the Atchison & Topeka railroad is in a very good condition. An immense crop of corn is expected. Stopping at Valley Falls we shared the hospitality of our friend, Jonathan Kreamer, formerly of Rebersburg. He is the same old jovial Youn; gets along finely in his new western home. We had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of the new bride of Claton Burkert, of Rebersburg, who was married last evening to Miss Jennie McCoy, a rich planter's daughter near Valley Falls, Kas. Judging from the music outside the house until after midnight serenading instruments must be plenty out here. S. M. SPANGLER.

——Anthony Garver, a young man living a short distance above Centre Hall, had his right leg broken last Friday, in Gregg's ore bank. A lot of earth suddenly caved in and the handle of the shovel with which he was working was knocked across his leg with such a force as to break it below the knee. Dr. Alexander was at once called and is doing his utmost to relieve his sufferings.

——Gordon & Landis claim that the Deering self-binder is the simplest, least complicated, lightest running machine now in market, and less liable to get out of order than any self-binder manufactured.

——Mr. Thomas McNitt, of Armagh township, this county, died very suddenly on last Sunday. He had been to church in the morning and returned home apparantly in his usual health. Just as he took his seat at the dinner table, he fell dead. He was about sixty years old. Valentine Fleck, of Brown township, this county, dropped dead while working in his corn field on last Friday morning. He was about 45 years old. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."—M'Veytown *Journal*, 24.

——The new Evangelical church at Coburn is now ready for the plasterers.

——The Penn Harrow for sale by Alexander & Co. tf

——The first lot of new goods at Dinges' new store went with a rush to customers from Harris, Gregg and Potter townships, who were attracted by the low prices, and a new assortment has taken its place, which is offered still lower. Call and examine for yourselves.

——Brackbill's furniture establishment was started 40 years ago, and has kept the lead of all others and outlived them in all this time. This is accounted for by his honesty and fair dealing with all his customers, who number thousands in these 40 years, not one of whom ever had cause to complain. This is a record of which Mr. Brackbill may well feel proud. His stock now is equal to any in the city in every respect, and his prices much lower. Satisfaction guaranteed in all furniture at this old, reliable stand.

SPRING MILLS, April 23.

DEAR SIR:—A report has been raised that my house was *set* on fire; but it occurred by negligence of my own family. The report is false. Yours, &c.,

D. RIPKA.

THANKS.

HEAD QUARTERS SAM'L SHANNON POST, No. 282 G. A. R, CENTRE HALL.—*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Post be tendered through the columns of the REPORTER to Rev. F. A. Adams for his able and patriotic sermon preached to us at our memorial services, on Sabbath evening, May 27, '83.

WM. P. SHOER, Commander.

AND. GREGG, Adj't

ESTRAY NOTICE.—There came to the premises of the undersigned, in Potter township, about ½ mile east of Potters Mills, on April 17, 1883, a black horse with a white spot on forehead, about 18 years old. The owner is requested to prove property and pay charges, or otherwise it will be disposed of according to law 26ap3m J. R. CLOSE, Potters Mills.

MEETING OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS.

The Potter school district directors will meet at Old Fort, Monday, June 4, at 8½ a. m. to examine and settle treasurer's account. All persons interested are requested to attend. Directors-elect to meet at 1 p. m. to organize new board, and the Township Auditors to see whether there be any crookedness in the accounts. WM. MCCORMICK, President.

W. A. KERR, Sec'y. 3t

LUTHERAN MEMORIAL YEAR IN BOALSBURG, PA.

ED. CENTRE REPORTER:—I write hoping that you will give space in your elegant paper for this humble contribution.

The Lutheran church in this place had been weighted down by a debt that has been steadily increasing from year to year until April 1st, 1883, it amounted to about $1,900. It therefore became necessary to devise some plan by which money could be raised to liquidate the same. The council therefore appointed Rev. G. S. Diven, bros. J. Condo and Adam Hess—earnest and faithful workers—to constitute a soliciting committee to secure means by which the indebtedness might be paid. They went to work in earnest, and by their efforts and influence succeeded in getting a sufficient amount to clear the house of God of all incumbrance.

There were hours when everything looked dark and gloomy, and the brightest hopes and anticipations almost faded from view, but on the day of final consummation of the work, the sun rose with radiant splendor and illuminated the apparant darkness—brethren and friends came forward with willing hearts and a fixed determination that success must crown their efforts—a circumstance that was very commendable, since there had been for some time a division as to the propriety of paying the debt. But this act serves to unite the congregation more closely together in the bonds of Christian fellowship and love. Too much cannot be said in behalf of our worthy pastor, who was the leading element, and who during his first year in the ministry had the courage to undertake such an arduous task. While others failed, he succeeded. He entered upon the work with a zeal and energy that recognized no such a word as "fail," but had for a motto, "We will succeed" which was, as it were, engraved in golden letters upon the minds of the brethren, constantly illustrating by example as well as by precept, that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

We must not forget the kindness of Father Dale, who held the mortgage of sixteen hundred dollars, and generously consented to take $1000 for it if the church would raise that amount, and finally in the hour of need gave $50 additional, fully realizing the fact that it is a good investment to give unto the Lord. And now in his declining years may he have the sympathy and confidence of his brethren, and when called away from his sphere of usefulness here on earth may angels bear his spirit home to enjoy happiness and felicity at the right hand of God.

Brother Daniel Hess also contributed very liberally indeed; he like Father Dale is worthy of sincere thanks and the lasting gratitude of the entire membership. Many of our other members and friends in the community paid equally liberal according to their circumstances, but space will not admit the mention of their names. However, be assured that you have our grateful, sincere and humble thanks. May the hand of plenty abundantly furnish your temporal needs, and the "giver of every good gift" supply your temporal wants. You have cast your bread upon the waters, and it is our earnest desire and wish that it will return to you again in due season and that the peace of God that passeth all understanding rest upon pastor, brethren and friends for the noble work that has been achieved.

May 20, '83. G. W. M.

——Letter heads and envelopes printed at 80 cents to $1.25 per thousand when persons have their own paper. These rates are cash and below city rates. tf

——Were pleased to have a call, and pleasant chat, with Capt. Jno. A. Hunter, one of the worthiest and most intelligent farmers of our county.

——Jacob Wagner, jr., called in our sanctum, and reports things in the Loop prosperous.

Jelialabad, May 13.—Tthe heads of 150 Shenwarris have been brought to the Ameer here and have been exposed on the gates by his orders.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF W. S. CLASSIS OF THE REFORMED CHURCH

This ecclesiastical body convened at the Reformed church, at Centre Hall, on 16th instant, and closed its sessions in the forenoon of the 21st. All the ministers and the delegate elders were present, except one. It was encouraging to the ministers to witness the large concourse of attentive listeners who favored them with their presence both at Divine services and during the business meetings of the day and other services in the evenings. The parochial reports of each of the sixteen ministers were full of encouraging facts relating to the steady growth of the Master's kingdom. The fostering care which the church owes her baptized children as it is maintained in the Sunday School, was duly emphasized. This was embodied in a careful discussion of such vital topics as: "Sources of Strength for Sunday School Workers," "Sunday School Literature," and "The Relation of the Sunday School to the Work of Missions."

Christian missions—home and foreign—formed another topic for discussion. It was regarded of prime importance that missionary intelligence be diffused among the people as this had a tendency to greater liberality, deeper sympathy and a warmer love for humanity. Also that such work is most commendable and productive of the best results in the way of improving the moral and spiritual condition of the world. This classis takes an active part in this great work. Aside from having two mission churches under its fostering care—one at Lock Haven and the other at Williamsport—it contributes annually about $800 for the specific purpose of "Home Mission," whilst its general offerings for benevolence amounted to $3,200 in the last classical year; all of which came from a membership of less than 5000.

Believing in an educated ministry, beneficiary education is encouraged as a proper means to swell the ranks of this profession. Of the three promising young men who are now under the care of classis with a view to enter the ministry, two are receiving aid and the other is to have help on entering one of the classes of college. As there are great demands for ministers, this laudable means for preparing young men amply qualified morally, spiritually and intellectually should receive the prayers and liberality of all such members.

Some of the pastors reported favorable openings looking forward to the organization of new congregations, whilst the somewhat prostrrted consideration respecting Spring Mills has at last been decided in favor of an organization at that place to be attached to the Centre Hall charge.

Death looked into our ranks taking away one minister and two faithful elders, one of whom was a well known citizen of Potter township, Hon. John K. Runkle.

Regarding intemperance as one of the greatest of evils, if not the greatest in view of its immense proportions, classis embodied its opinion on the great subject of prohibition in the following resolution:

Whereas, The almost invincible amount of $600,000,000 is annually expended in the United States for intoxicating liquors; and whereas, One-half the taxes levied on the people of the United States is directly chargeable to the use or abuse of alcoholic beverages; and whereas, The most appalling amount of crime, suffering and disgrace is caused by the liquor traffic; and wheras, The efforts hitherto made have failed to furnish adequate remedy; therefore,

Resolved, That this Classis favors the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drink as a beverage by constitutional amendment.

A resolution of thanks was recorded for the cordial entertainment and hospitality given the members of Classis by the members of Reformed and other churches during their stay here, in which was also included the kindness of the ladies for the handsome decoration of flowers on the pulpit and aroun the altar of the church.

The next annual meeting will take place in the Reformed church at Lewisburg, Pa., on first Wednesday evening of May, 1884.

PHILAD. MARKET.

Philadelphia, May 28.

Flour is steady. Grain is unsettled and lower. Flour—Minnesota extras, 5.40a5.55; Penn'a family at 4.90a5,00; western do at 5.25a6.20, and patents at 5.90a7.50. Rye flour, 3.00.

Wheat was stronger with 1 20½ bid and 1 21¼ asked for No. 2 red, May; 1 21 bid and 1 21¼ asked for June; 1 22½al 23 for July. Corn—65½ bid and 67 asked for sail mixed. May, 65½ for June. Oats, 48 a48⅝ for No. 2 white.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.—Butter, 22 to 25c per pound; potatoes, 80c per bushel; chickens 60 to 80c per pair; lard 16c per pound; apple butter, 80c per gallon; corn 80c per bushel; eggs 18 to 20; sour crout, 5 cents per quart; onion sets, 8c per quart; tomato plants, 15c per dozen; oats 50c per bu.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	1 50
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00

Butter, 18 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 15; shoulder, 12; bacon or side, 12; eggs per dozen, 14 cents.

Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 85; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of John K. Runkle, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

30may6t LUCINDA RUNKLE, Adm'r. Centre Hill, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Aaron S. Weaver, dec'd, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowning themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. W. J. THOMPSON,

30may6t Adm'r, Potters Mills. Pa.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, for the several boroughs and townships for Centre county as follows:

Patton,	Monday,	June 4.
Half Moon	do	do 4
Ferguson,	Tuesday,	do 5
Harris,	Wednesday	do 6
College,	do	do 6
Potter,	Thursday,	do 7
Gregg,	Friday,	do 8
Penn,	Monday,	do 11
Millhhim	do	do 11
Haines,	Tuesday,	do 12
Miles,	do	do 12
Walker	Wednesday,	do 13
Marion,	do	do 13
Howard,	Thursday,	do 14
Howard boro	do	do 14
Liberty,	Friday	do 15
Curtin,	do	do 15
Boggs,	Monday,	do 18
Miesburg,	do	do 18
Huston,	Tuesday,	do 19
Union,	do	do 19
Unionville	do	do 19
Worth,	Wednesday	do 20
Taylor,	do	do 20
Burnside	do	do 20
Rush,	Thursday,	do 21
Philipsburg	do	do 21
Snow Shoe,	Friday,	do 22
Benner,	do	do 22
Spring,	Monday,	do 25
Bellefonte,	Tuesday,	do 26

From 9 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m., each day. The assessors with their assessments (assistants not required) are required to be in attendance.

JOHN WOLF,
H. C. CAMPBELL,
MILES WALKER. A. J. GRIEST,
17may *Clerk.* *Commissioners.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Felix Burkholder, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

17may6t F. M. BURKHOLDER, Adm'r, Centre Hill, Pa

MADISONBURG ITEMS.

The grain crop in our section looks well and gives promise of an abundant harvest. The corner stone of the Lutheran church will be laid on Sunday. Daniel Hoy who has been seriously ill for some time is slowly improving. Among the names of candidates for associate judge we notice that of our respected townsman, Mr. Adam Shaffer. From the list of candidates who annually appear it would seem that, like the ancient Athenians, the citizens of Centre county are all well qualified to hold office. Andrew Ocker has lately disposed of his mercantile stock to Messrs. Reber and Bartges. The new firm will continue the business at the old stand and solicit the patronage of the public. BEAU K.

A report has recently been circulated by some malicious person that Dr. G. L. Lee would leave Madisonburg and settle in some other locality. The Doctor says the report is positively incorrect, and assures us that he has no more intention of leaving town than the day he came. His friends will be glad to learn this as they would not be willing to loose the services of so efficient a physician as he has proved to be.

Lewisburg, Pa., May 28—Samuel P. Kerstetter, a prominent groceryman of this place, committed suicide last night by shooting himself in the head. He had been suffering from malaria. He leaves a wife and five children.

Weather fine but cool this week.

——The great Philad. Branch, the largest clothing store within 100 miles, does a larger business than any half dozen stores within 50 miles. The reason is because goods are sold much lower than elsewhere in this state. You can get any article of clothing 25 to 30 per cent lower than others sell and honest goods.

BABY ELEPHANT.

Barnum is overjoyed with his acquisition—the baby elephant—and declares $200,000 would not buy it. He offers $52,000 for an insurance of the life of the infant for 52 weeks. Surely if he knew the true value of Peruna and Manalin, he would do no such foolish thing, as they are the most successful protective medicines that have ever been introduced to the human family. No one can take any disease while taking Peruna before each meal, and keeping the bowels regular with Manalin. Ask your druggist for the book on the Ills of Life.

——Ice cream at Solt's on Saturday evening.

Mr. J. A. Stricker, Wrightsville, Pa., says: Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me at once of poor appetite and sleeplessness.

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Reduced rates to $2 00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

apr26tf

——Strawberry, ice-cream and cake festival by the Mite Society of the Evangelical church on Wednesday afternoon and evening, 30, in Deininger's store room. All are invited—admittance free.

AMANDA KRUMRINE, Pres't

ANNIE DINGES, Sec'y.

A man suffered a horrible death through being drawn feet foremost between the rolls in an iron mill at Rome, N. Y.

In St. Clair county, Illinois, the striking coal miners have paraded the streets in hundreds, armed with clubs, and have assailed and driven away nonstrikers. The Governor has been appealed to by the mine owners for assistance.

What will cure the worst case of dyspepsia? What will insure you a hearty appetite and increased digestion? What will cure general debility and give a new lease of life? What will dispel nervous depression and low spirits? What will restore exhausted mothers to full strength? What will strengthen nerves and muscles? What will enable you to overcome weakness, wakefulness and lack of energy? What will prevent chills and fever and other effects of malarial poison? Brown's Iron Bitters It is well that you know this.

DIED.

On 14 May, in Penn township, Mrs. Elizabeth Fryer, aged 81 years, 7 months, 9 days. The deceased was the widow of Charles Fryer, a soldier of 1812.

Died at the residence of Mr. J. Snook, in Millheim, Mr. Philip Stover, aged 71 years, 3 months, 22 days.

Mr. Stover was born in Haines township, Centre county. He was baptized by Rev. W. Ilgen and subsequently confirmed by Rev. Able. He remained a member of the church of his choice to the end of his days. He was a quiet and modest Christian. In his death society lost a valuable member, the commonwealth an honorable citizen and his connections a fast friend. His funeral was largely attended on the 24th instant by relatives, friends and acquaintances. His remains were interred in the cemetery of the Lutheran church at Aaronsburg. The address given on the occasion was founded on Phil. 1:21: To me to live is Christ, to die is gain.

Let thoughtless thousands choose the road
That leads the soul away from God;
This happiness, dear Lord, be mine,
To live entirely thine.

On Christ by faith my soul would live,
From him my life, my all receive;
To him devote my fleeting hours,
Serve him alone with all my powers.

Christ is my everlasting all,
To Him I look, on him I call;
He will my every want supply,
In time and thro' eternity.

Soon will the Lord, my life, appear,
Soon shall I end my trials here;
Leave sin and sorrow, death and pain,
To live is Christ—to die is gain.

Soon will the saints in glory meet,
Soon walk through ev'ry golden street,
And sing on ev'ry blissful plain,
To live is Christ, to die is gain.

J. T.

SPRING MILLS HOUSE,

On L. & T. R. R.

FINE SUMMER RESORT.

Fine Fishing and Hunting—Romantic Mountain and Valley Scenery. Healthy Locality.

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. H. BIBBY,.....Proprietor.

SPRING MILLS, CENTRE COUNTY, PA.

10may1y

EXCELSIOR M'F'G CO.

(TRADE MARK.)

JUST STOP & THINK!

DON'T YOU KNOW THAT ONE OF THE BEST AND EASIEST WAYS TO SAVE

"Hard Earned Wealth"

IS TO BUY WHERE YOU CAN GET THE

Best Goods for the Least Money?

Of course you know it, and in order that you may know that we know it, we want to remind you that we are now offering at

Rediculously Low Prices!

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF

CLOTHING!

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, HATS, CAPS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALICES, &c., &c

A Hat given to every purchaser of a child's suit or boy's suit—for 30 days only.

——o——

An examination of our goods and a knowledge of our prices will convince you that we are telling you the

Plain, Unvarnished Truth!

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND TEST THE TRUTH OF OUR REMARKS.

——o——

"KEYSTONE" Clothing Co,

MICHAEL LEVI & CO.,

Reynolds' Opera House, Allegheny Street, BELLEFONTE.

12apr3m

Goldsmith Bro's

NO TROUBLE

TO SHOW GOODS.

In this spirit all visitors are received at the

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE

STORES

Whether you intend to purchase or are only

"LOOKING TO SEE WHERE YOU CAN DO THE BEST."

In fact the better a person is acquainted with prices and goods elsewhere, the more certain

WE ARE TO SECURE THEIR PATRONAGE

Nothing is better known to the community at large than that for low prices and excellent variety of goods that we

TAKE THE LEAD

Over and Above All Other Competitors.

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DOMESTICS,
LINENS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS,
CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS,
Merchant Tailoring,
Gents Furnishing Goods,
HATS & CAPS,
TRUNKS & SATCHELS,

DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
DOMESTICS,
LINENS,
RIBBONS,
LACES,
HOSIERY,
NOTIONS.

Also Manufacturers of the celebrated "Bee Hive Overalls."—Best in the World.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORES!

Bellefonte, Pa.

N. B—Don't lose sight of the fact that we are still retailing carpets 25 per cent cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the estate of John Hues, of Penn twp., deceased. The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Centre county, to report advancements if any, ascertain any debts of decedent unpaid, and to make distribution of any funds in the hands of an administrator of said decedent, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, Monday, June 4, at 10 a. m., when and where all parties interested may attend.

may10td ELLIS L. ORVIS, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the estate of John Shannon, dec'd. The auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the balance due said estate remaining in the hands of S. J. Herring, administrator, &c., to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Friday, June 8, 1883, at 10 a. M., at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all parties must make their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. C. P. HEWES,

10may3t Auditor.